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EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

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146

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from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

This is about rats

It's news to lots of people that Congress didn't actually put up any money for rat control when a nationwide outcry forced it to reverse its original refusal to act on the issue.

You'll remember that Dixiecrats and other less savory people in the House had a funfest one day, jibing at "civil rats," (that one must have got a real Down South bellylaugh) and warning about "pouring money down a rathole," while refusing even to vote on the administration's rat control bill.

That was just too rough to get by and the protest was so much that rat control bills did get passed. But, until the AFLCIO's new booklet on the last Congress came out, I hadn't realized nor had many others that the bills didn't carry any money. Cash for whatever rat control there is must come from other sources.

WHICH brings up the ironical fact that where money is saved and expenses draw Congressional protests in such areas as rat control, food stamps, social welfare and other do-gooder aspects of public policy.

When the Defense Department admits that some billions of dollars have been spent over a period of years on contracts which then were cancelled, the Dixiecrats are rarely heard from. But listen to them and their Republican friends shout when just part of that gets wasted on mistakes in attempts to help people.

It is now time to sit back and wait for the rightwing to accuse me of opposing national defense, for making that comparison.

SOME WEEKS you just can't seem to make it, and last week was one of those for California's governor.

First he put out his report about switchblades at San Francisco State College and met such an overwhelming wall of denials and skepticism that he named his source.

Who promptly denied it too. Not so well-publicized, however, was the second blow in the face. More than a year after he had generously handed over cheap prison labor to big growers, a court issued a permanent injunction against the use of prisoners in the fields, pointing out that it was strictly illegal.

Which means that, unless Ronnie appeals, there'll be no more of that.

With his current luck, he probably won't even try.

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Correspondents columns will be found on pages 4 and 9 of this edition of the Labor Journal. Unions will find notices of important meetings called by their officers on page 10.

CLC blasts reactionary threat at UC, violence

Don't buy Shell, Standard of Calif., says Labor Council

A consumer boycott against Standard Oil Company of California and Shell Oil Company, the two major Bay Area producers holding out against a strike settlement, got unanimous support from the Alameda County Labor Council this week.

Delegates also voted to give all possible help to a memorial autotrade planned in mourning for Richard Jones, an Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers picket who died last Friday of injuries suffered when he was struck by a Standard of Cal truck early in January.

CREDIT CARDS

The council was to write all its affiliated unions asking that they return credit cards to the two struck companies, in support of OCAW's boycott. Council delegates themselves turned in a stack of cards to be sent back to the firms by the council.

OCAW reported this month that two-thirds of the more than 60,000 men who walked out January 4 in a nationwide oil strike were back at work under contract settlements.

Standard of Cal and Shell, however, still refuse OCAW's minimum proposals. Representation on page 12

Progress in dispute on Rad Lab job

Non-union workers have been replaced by union craftsmen in exterior phases of a linear accelerator installation project at the University of California Radiation Laboratory after the Alameda County Building Trades Council announced a plan to picket the job.

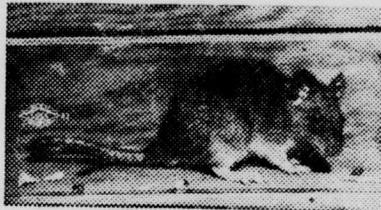
But unless Millwrights members are employed in actually setting the machines in place, a picket will be posted, said the BTC.

Union men now employed on the project are UC employees. They were working on connecting pipes and wires to Building 194 at the Livermore Rad Lab site where the installation job is underway.

Still working Tuesday were non-union men directly installing the nuclear device. They are employees of Applied Radiation Company of Walnut Creek, a non-union firm which has a \$1,000,000 UC contract to build and install the accelerator.

If the BTC pickets Building 194, other Rad Lab activities would not be interrupted.

This one was the classic frameup



- That disappearing switchblade.
- You CAN win — wage claim battle.

Inside Issue -- pages 5-8

Paint Makers study boycott as contract talks are stalled

Paint Makers 1101 has strike sanction but before it uses it, it's considering a call for a local and statewide consumer boycott against 11 major East Bay paint firms with which it has been negotiating without progress for weeks.

After 18 bargaining meetings, aimed at improving a contract whose anniversary date was December 31, the union and management are still far apart on wages, health and welfare, dental care, job reclassifications and other issues.

Best wage offer by management, represented by the United Employers, is a 52-cent per hour, three-year package made up of a 22-cent raise in the first year and two 15-cent increases in the last two.

The union asked 84 cents in 42, 22, and 20-cent raises at the last negotiating meeting and management responded by rais-



U.S. Congress and rats

ing its first year offer 2 cents to 22.

Union negotiators then told management not to call for new negotiations unless it was willing to discuss more adequate terms. And the union told employer spokesmen not to be surprised if a consumer boycott were called.

Unless there are meaningful negotiations and a much improved employer offer soon, Local 1101 Financial Secretary Carl Jaramillo said, the boycott appeal will be made at this weekend's convention of the California State Conference of Painters at San Diego.

Companies against which the boycott would be called are Amchem Products, Walter N. Boyesen Co., DeSoto Chemical Coatings, Inc.; Stein-Hall, Gibson-Homans Co., Inter-Coastal Paint Co., Morwear Paint Co., National Lead Co., Sherwin Williams Paint Co. and Flecto Co.

Retention of Heyns urged in resolution

The Alameda County Central Labor Council this week took an emphatic stand against the threat of a reactionary takeover of the University of California and against campus violence which is its pretext.

A Council resolution urging the retention of Chancellor Roger Heyns as head of the Berkeley campus made no reference to Governor Reagan, but it was passed against a background of reports that the governor has marked Heyns for removal as a scapegoat for campus disorders.

That resolution and another, upholding the right of peaceful campus picketing and strongly condemning "deliberate violence by students or police," passed without discussion and with only a scattering of no votes.

MEET HEYNS

Labor Council action followed an off-the-record special meeting of the council executive committee with Heyns at noon Monday. Heyns was invited to answer the council committee's questions on his dealings with campus strikers on the one hand and the regents and Reagan on the other.

The committee then approved its resolution on Heyns, which was accepted that night by the full council, declaring:

"The Alameda County Central Labor Council expresses concern over recent events on the University of California campus and

MORE on page 12

S.F. State pact voted, page 12

Anti-scab bill hearing March 12

California labor's 1969 battle to eliminate professional strike-breaking meets its first major test Wednesday, March 12, when Assembly Bill 119 gets a hearing before the Assembly Labor Relations Committee.

The California Labor Federation urged unions and union members to contact their Assemblymen asking a commitment to support the bill. And, to put the legislators on record, any answers should be forwarded to the Federation.

The hearing is scheduled for

1:30 p.m., March 12, in Room 2133, State Capitol.

"It is of the utmost importance to the entire labor movement in California that this legislation be adopted," the Federation said, noting that approval by the committee is the first essential.

Unions and unionists were also urged to contact Labor Relations Committee members asking favorable action. They are Chairman Walter Powers, Sacramento Democrat whose fast gavel shelved a similar measure last

year, and Assemblymen Don McGillivray, John Briggs, John Burton, Walter Karabian, David Roberti and John Stull.

The measure, by Assemblyman Roberti, would make it unlawful for a professional strikebreaker to be hired during a management-labor dispute or to offer himself for employment during such a dispute.

As the March 12 test neared, California's most glaring example of professional strikebreaking, the Los Angeles Hearst Herald-Examiner strike-lockout was in its fifteenth month.

HOW TO BUY

Hold tight: everything's going up

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Labor Consumer Advisor for Labor Journal

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If you are a moderate-income working family, your financial horoscope for March says beware of debts.

March traditionally is a month families increase their installment debts, often for cars but also for spring clothing. If you do need to buy on time, we recommend you get a credit union or bank loan rather than use stores' revolving charge accounts and coupon books. You will reduce your finance charges by one-third or more.

You can expect relatively stable food prices this month. But this will provide only a brief respite before the cost of living starts racing upward again this summer.

WE STRONGLY advise selective buying and especially using those foods more plentiful and relatively reasonable this month (see Food Buying Calendar below).

That is about the only immediate way to soften the damage done by rising prices to your family's standard of living.

All other family expenses are still going up, especially housing and health care costs. Medical costs have gone up over 6 per cent this past year, and 50 per cent in the past 10 years, or about twice as much as the overall cost of living.

Here are tips on buying opportunities:

DOUBLE KNITS, BONDED LININGS: Two important developments in women's clothing are the many dresses now made of double-knit fabrics, and dresses, and coats made with the sometimes - worrisome bonded linings.

Double knits seem about to become one of the most widely used fabrics. Because they are manufactured with two sets of needles, they have a double thickness with a finished appearance on both face and back.

The double knits have the advantage of better shape retention, run resistance and longer wear. They won't stretch as easily as the older single-knit fabrics.

Knit dresses in general are wrinkle-resistant and reasonable in price. Double knits of synthetic fibers like polyester (Dacron, etc.) are machine washable.

Often nowadays, fabrics of single-knit construction have the fabric bonded to the lining to help them hold their shape.

Such bonded fabrics have caused problems. When poorly constructed, they have tended to pucker and peel when drycleaned. Sometimes the fabric stiffens or the adhesive comes through.

These failures occur when the fabric is not carefully laminated to the backing, or if the fabric is not shrink resistant. Then the fabric shrinks, but not the backing, causing puckering. Some of the worst problems have occurred with bonded wool fabrics.

Now, U.S. Agriculture Department home economists say, more manufacturers are establishing performance standards for bonded fabrics, and these otherwise desirable materials are improving. Still, it is safest to make sure that the store itself guarantees the fabric against disaster, and to follow the manufacturer's cleaning instructions carefully.

NEW SMALL CARS: Some models of new cars showed a greater than usual price decline during the winter as manufacturers and dealers sought to spur sales by offering larger discounts. The public is not buying cars as enthusiastically this year as last.

The big news is the arrival on the market this spring of the first of Detroit's new small cars. This is Ford's Maverick, several inches shorter than the "compact" models, and priced in the \$2,000 price bracket, not much more than the small foreign cars.

The Maverick is a six-cylinder model. Other U.S. car manufacturers are planning to bring out even smaller four-cylinder models next year.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: Pork and turkey are in abundant supply, with prices of hams lower in recent weeks. Stores also are offering specials on loin roasts. But smoked calis (pork shoulder) still are best buy.

Printed below is a table showing the cost of the lean meat in various pork cuts based on recent typical prices:

Nothing's free

The most expensive thing in the world can be a girl who is free for the evening.—Sacramento Bee.

No cooperation

Hear about the guy who wanted to drown his troubles but couldn't get his wife into the pool?—Granite Cutters Journal.

Smoked calis	61%	52c	85c
Smoked ham			
Regular	63	69	\$1.10
Ready-to-eat	63	69	1.10
Loin roast	67	69	1.03
Loin chops	67	\$1.14	1.70

Another outstanding food value this month is eggs, now approaching their flush season with prices tumbling. Use eggs in combination with meats to hold down meat costs.

BOOST THE LABEL

BUY UNION LABEL PRODUCTS ONLY

When making purchases, always ask for the union label. If building a home or repairing one, see that the men doing the plumbing or steamfitting work, painting, etc., belong to the union. Ask to see their Card. Boost the union emblem and help yourself.

**PATRONIZE
UNION STORES
DEMAND
A UNION CLEK**



What They Wore... by PHYLLIS JOYCE

THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

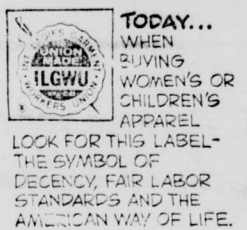
IN ANCIENT TIMES SPORTS-MINDED GREEK WOMEN WORE A DOUBLE "GIRDLE" (A KIND OF BAND) SO THE SKIRT COULD BE RAISED TO FREE THE LEGS.



WHEN ONLY ONE GIRDLE WAS WORN, HER DRESS COULD BE PULLED ABOVE IT TO MAKE AN EARLY FORM OF BLOUSE KNOWN AS THE KOLPOS.



TOTALLY UNLIKE THE GRACEFULLY DRAPED DRESS OF CLASSIC TIMES IS THE DRESS OF GREECE'S PRESENT DAY OCCUPANTS. ITS BEAUTY, INSTEAD, IS FOUND IN ITS GAY EMBROIDERY.



TODAY... WHEN BUYING WOMEN'S OR CHILDREN'S APPAREL

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL—THE SYMBOL OF DECENCY, FAIR LABOR STANDARDS AND THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE.

Esther Peterson named labor aide

Esther Peterson, who was assistant secretary of labor and the highest ranking woman in the Johnson cabinet, is back in the labor movement.

She was named legislative representative at Washington for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. One of her responsibilities is to press for needed new protection for consumers.

Other of her interests of her new position are expansion of Medicare, extension of bargaining rights to farm workers, industrial health and safety legislation, tax reform, a boost in the minimum wage to \$2 an hour.

Mrs. Peterson was legislative representative for the AFLCIO Industrial Union Department from 1953 until 1961.

She was the first special assistant to the president for consumer affairs, under President Kennedy. He named her assistant secretary of labor in 1961.

In the post, she fought hard for the administration's Industrial Health & Safety Act, which the last Congress permitted to die.

A schoolteacher, she taught at

the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in the 1930s, then was appointed the Amalgamated's assistant education director and later became its legislative representative, serving in Washington until 1948.

During the same period she was on the Advisory Committee of the U.S. Women's Bureau and a District of Columbia minimum wage board.

Tire safety failures charged

U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson last week charged that a substantial number of tires produced by nine manufacturers and on sale to car owners have flunked federal safety standards and he urged the Nixon secretary of transportation to take the tire makers to court.

He charged violations of the National Traffic & Motor Vehicle Safety Act, punishable by up to \$1,000 fines.

Besides taking legal action, Nelson urged Transportation Secretary John Volpe to warn the public and to work with the companies to "recall all the faulty tires and replace them."

He said that "dozens of failures of tire standards have been reported to the Department of Transportation by contractors who are testing for compliance," he told Volpe.

Manufacturers listed, he said, were Goodrich, Goodyear, General, Uniroyal, Firestone, Mansfield, Mohawk, Armstrong and Dunlop.

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Getting Your MONEY'S WORTH

Hamburger and cube steak present the same problem to the consumer. Either product can be made of a single cut of relatively high-grade beef or of leftover scraps of unidentifiable lineage. And extra fat can be added to either.

"Short of choosing a cut of meat personally and watching the butcher grind or tenderize it, you usually have no way of telling what you're buying," says the February issue of Consumer Reports.

THE CONSUMER magazine relates that "the butcher's good friend is a wondrous machine called a tenderizer. It looks a little like the wringer of an old-fashioned washing machine, but with sharp teeth set into the rollers. Meat scraps can be run through the rollers several times at different angles and they then become perforated, flattened and compressed—knitted together so that they can be cooked as a solid piece.

"What makes the machine wondrous," as one manufacturer's ad puts it, is that it converts meat that might otherwise be used for lower cost ground or chopped meat into higher priced knit-formed steaks.

Beef scraps run through a grinder come out as mundane hamburger, says Consumer Reports. But the same scraps run through a tenderizer come out transformed into a product variously labeled cub steak, minute steak, sandwich steak or Swiss law."

IN A SURVEY in the New York area, the magazine notes that it found that product selling for an average of \$1.28 a pound—a higher price than the stores were asking for sirloin (\$1.19 a pound) or rib steak (\$1.05 a pound), and considerably more than they were asking for hamburger (59 cents a pound).

"There's nothing wrong with improving a good, but tough, cut of beef by running it through a tenderizer, and then selling it at beef prices," says Consumer Reports. "But when there's no way to tell the difference between that product and meat scraps, perhaps with fat added, the product should be defined by steak."

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She's ready

A much-married elderly matron was asked why she had picked her husbands: a banker, an actor, a minister and an undertaker. Her answer: "Simple. It was a case of one for the money, two for the show, three to make ready . . . and four to go!"—The Carpenter.

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Democrats back \$100,000,000 income tax rebate this year

A headon clash on whether to give California taxpayers a \$100,000,000 rebate this year or next is shaping up in Sacramento between Democrats and Republicans.

Democrats are backing a bill to give a refund this year of up to 20 per cent of income tax returns filed April 15.

The proposal, introduced by Democratic Senate Floor Leader George Moscone of San Francisco is a direct answer to Governor Reagan's plan to make the refund in 1970 when he runs for reelection.

The rebate is made possible by the sharp increase in taxes imposed last year under the Reagan administration.

Moscone's bill would place a ceiling on rebates while Reagan's

Scouts will print at union shops

Official scouting magazines for the younger generation are switching publication from a scab shop to union shops as a result of a two-year campaign by organized labor, the International Typographical Union reported.

The Boy Scouts of America moved its magazine, Scouting, on January 1 to Fawcett-Haynes of Louisville, Ky., a union label shop.

ITU President John J. Pilch reported the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. have contracted to move to the J. W. Clement Company of Depew, N.Y., an Allied Label shop, effective with the July issues of American Girl and Girl Scout Leader.

All three scouting publications were printed at the struck Kansas Color Press of Lawrence, Kan.

Pressure for the change to union label shops began developing after the 1966 ITU convention urged union labor not to contribute to drives of the Scouting organizations as long as they used scab plants.

scheme favors the rich with unlimited refunds.

The Moscone measure, co-authored by Assembly Democratic Floor Leader Jess Unruh of Inglewood, provides a 20 per cent rebate of income taxes paid in 1969 with a maximum of \$75 for a single person or \$150 for a married couple. No refund of less than \$2 would be paid. Refunds would be mailed from Sacramento this year.

Reagan's idea is to make an estimated 10 per cent reduction in income taxes paid next year.

The Democratic caucus unanimously supported the Moscone plan, which he said would bring refunds to about 95 per cent of those filing returns.

Moscone said under his bill a family paying \$500 in income taxes would be refunded \$100 this year, but under Reagan's plan would get only \$50 in 1970.

"The people of the state are being overcharged this year," Moscone said. "It has become clear that the Governor is playing a political game with the people's money."

"He would prefer an election year handout but the taxpayers need relief now from the \$1,000,000,000 tax hike imposed two years ago."

New BTC agreements

New Alameda County Building Trades agreements reported at the last BTC meeting are with Finley Jamison Trucking, Barry Nichols, B & B Masonry, Ed Brassfield Plastering, Max W. Goodwin, Sandino Construction Co., Inc., Don L. Bernard Builder, and Los Angeles Millwork Co.

Automated job placement

Labor Secretary George P. Shultz has called the first fully automated job placement system within the federal-state Employment Service an "important step" in providing high quality service to American workers. The system was developed by the Utah Department of Employment Security.

Professional scabs now outlawed by 103 cities in U.S.

Two more cities have adopted ordinances outlawing the use of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes. A total of 103 municipalities have approved such measures, similar to a proposal for all California pending before the state legislature.

Most recent cities to act were Columbus, Ohio, and Oswego, N.Y. Theirs were the first anti-scab ordinances adopted this year.

The job protection measures are designed to prevent unscrupulous employers from hiring professional strikebreakers during strikes or lockouts.

The measures prohibit professional scabs from seeking or taking such jobs. Strikebreaking agencies are banned from supplying such people.

The measure pending in the legislature is AB 119, introduced by David Roberti, Los Angeles Democrat, at the request of the California Labor Federation.

Look for the union shop card, ask for a union clerk to serve you, and demand the union label!

New farm worker bargaining measure put up to Congress

Congress has another chance to grant farm workers the collective bargaining rights other working people have had for more than 30 years.

Identical legislation to extend National Labor Relations Act coverage to farm workers was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Jeffery Cohelan and in the Senate by 19 Senators including California's Alan Cranston.

The House Rules Committee shelved the House Labor Committee's version of similar legislation last year, a bill covering an estimated 500,000 agricultural workers.

That measure would have excluded small farms employing about 500,000. But it would have covered California's big corporate farms where United Farm Workers Organizing committee has been battling for the right to bargain with farm employers for decent pay, reasonable hours and adequate conditions.

Director Cesar Chavez of the UFWOC has told Congress that giving bargaining rights to farm

workers would reduce, rather than increase, agricultural strikes.

Cohelan has introduced his farm bargaining measure at every session since 1963. He declared:

"Farm wages are the lowest of any sector of the economy."

"Farm working conditions are among the worst and the most dangerous, and yet the innovation of safety practices and workmen's compensation insurance have been among the most meager."

"Farm management has suffered too. Farm labor-management relations have continuously been marked by strikes, boycotts and violence."

The companion bills introduced in Senate and house would provide agricultural workers the same protections and procedures as exist today for industrial workers.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING is a Hearst magazine. Labor asks you not to buy Hearst publications until L.A. scabbing stops.

DON'T LAY YOUR LIFE ON THE LINE.



When you're working with high-rising equipment, show a lot of respect for power lines.

Cranes, booms, scaffolding, drilling rigs, hay derricks and irrigation pipe become dangerous electrical conductors when they touch overhead wires.

So play it safe. Operate your equipment with care. Never move rigs with the boom up, or lift pipe without first checking your clearance.

PG and E Look up—and look out for power lines.

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BY ARSIE BIGBY

Please, in the future, when you are laid off from your job, be sure you know exactly for what purpose you were laid off. Whether it be lack of available work orders, or what have you. It is important that you know exactly before filing for Unemployment Insurance, because it is becoming increasingly more difficult to collect Unemployment benefits.

Often a new employee is willing to work, but does not have the skill standard of his new Employer, and is let go for unsatisfactory performance through no particular fault of his own. Many employers are becoming so penny pinching, that they will protest anyone drawing Unemployment benefits, both new and old employees. An employee may go file for Unemployment benefits innocent as a lamb thinking that he was laid off for lack of work orders, only to discover a week or two later that his employer is protesting his drawing benefits, and supplying the Department of Employment with all sorts of reasons why the particular employee should not draw Unemployment benefits. Because of this problem, I offer the following advice:

1. Be sure you understand thoroughly why you are laid off, get your employer's statement if possible.
2. If you are refused benefits, appeal the case before the expiration of the required number of days, which on the last appeal notices I've seen was nine days.
3. If you are unable to find out from your employer why you were laid off, please call the Union, do not make a statement to the Department of Employment before you have all the facts. Quits or discharges for just

cause automatically will keep you from drawing benefits, if you make a statement to the Department which you cannot substantiate (whether true or false) you will be deemed to have committed perjury, and the Department may rule you ineligible for benefits for a definite or indefinite period, as they may deem proper.

So be sure you have all the facts, before making any statement and if you are denied benefits based upon a former employer's allegations of the fact, please file an appeal, even if you have been referred to another job with another employer. If you don't, it may disqualify you from appealing the Department decision at some future date, and thereby retaining you in a position of ineligibility.

When you appeal your case, have the Department notify the Union of the date, time and place of the hearing, and we will either have an Attorney appear on your behalf, or we will appear ourselves on your behalf.

There seems to me to be a lot of stupidity connected with the employers possessive desire to get his employees or former employees disqualified from drawing Unemployment benefits, when actually these same employees with no money coming in can, and do draw welfare. It seems to me it only deprives an individual of something that he has earned from his labors, and made him a ward of the Taxpayers. Maybe it assures the power politicians, money for his campaign, I don't know, but for certain, we must challenge the cockeyed rules that exist that turns an honest laboring man into a charity case.

COSMOPOLITAN, HARPER'S Bazaar and Good Housekeeping are Hearst magazines. Labor asks you not to buy any Hearst publications until Hearst scabbing in Los Angeles stops.

Chips and Chatter

BY AL THOMAN

The roll shows 340 this Monday and will climb if we can't get the watermain shut off. There are several jobs of good size on the books to start that will help keep us going.

Brother Benonys has the next two weeks at Gulfport, Mississippi on his stint in the "Sea Bees." He is a construction chief in the outfit.

Brother Stan White is in Doctors Hospital, San Leandro for an operation to clear an obstruction somewhere. We wish him the best.

Carpenters Credit Union

BY PAUL HUDGINS

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the share-holders include Mike Cubic of San Mateo Local, John Gustafson of San Bruno Local, George Richards of Local 36 in Oakland, and Paul Hudgins of the Hayward Local. Richards is President, Cubic, Vice-President; Gustafson, Secretary, and Hudgins continues as Treasurer-Manager.

The Credit Union is growing faster than ever before. Assets at the end of January were over \$1,114,000. New members are joining from all seven counties around the Bay, and the growth about evenly spread.

Auto insurance under our "Group Purchase Plan" has attracted many members. Approximately 80 per cent of those who have checked the rates, have been able to realize substantial savings, ranging from \$20 to \$140 per year.

Accident and Health insurance handled through the Credit Un-

ion has benefitted hundreds of members. And on Life Insurance many members are saving by buying from our own CUNA Mutual Life Insurance Society, in addition to the group policy we carry at Credit Union expense.

Loans quick and easy, and at lowest cost possible, continue to be the principle benefit in Credit Union membership. In emergency we save the member from having to go to the higher-priced money lenders.

Join and start saving, so you will be prepared for those emergencies.

AFSCME 371 'Info'

BY NAT DICKERSON

Local 371 is faced with many strange problems at Cowell Memorial Hospital on the Berkeley campus. Among a fairly large crew of custodians, plus, I believe, three matrons two of whom are Negroes, the Local has suffered an exceedingly large amount of "dropouts."

There seems to be discrimination against the Negro Matrons in favor of the white segment of the custodial staff. The writer was told that it is a common practice, for the work to be unequally divided between the two racial elements.

Some of the men are reported to be permitted to do things not in their classification which causes a further workload for the others. Was also told that one particular custodian (who we all know) is especially unpleasant to the Negro Matrons.

Some time ago, a Negro representative from the Personnel Office was sent to inquire about the workload on a complaint by one of the Negro Matrons. The writer was also told that being in a minority at the hospital, these matrons are sometimes the victims of vicious invective and foul names from certain of the white custodian.

It also appears that there is a special effort to keep track of these Matrons, with little or no concern as to the whereabouts of the others. According to my informant, these Matrons are given an even larger number of patient rooms than formerly plus the same amount of regular work.

It is felt that the Department of Environmental Health and Safety would be doing a great service to the whole University community if a closer inspection was kept on Cowell, for it appears that there are some conditions which should be noted and corrected.

The writer feels, that if these complaints are true, the reported bad conditions are not so much due to a short staff but because of improper distribution of the workload, and possible prejudiced attitudes of certain officials and workers, bent on exploitation of minority employees.

An interesting aspect of the report is the stated lack of cleanliness and sanitary conditions as was apparent under the House-keeping of our old friend and brother, W. G. Whitcombe, who has retired. He has still remained a great help to the Local we are happy to say.

Another facet, described by my informant, was the necessity for replacing her while off, with two people, with dire consequences. No one would argue the fact that filth, dirt and grime are out of place in a hospital. More reprehensible is if they are the result of discriminatory policies and an inequitable distribution of the workload.

New skills pay off

Learning new skills to fill jobs in short supply pays off in bigger paychecks. A Department of Labor study comparing the wages before and after training has shown that skilled workers have substantially higher annual earnings.

Steel Machinists 1304

BY DAVE ARCA

Hi. A Lady Legislator advocates abolishing dime locks on pay potties in Public Buildings. Including Airports. Sure hope she succeeds. Could mean real relief to those with intestinal turmoil and no dimes. Too bad Hotels and Restaurants are exempted from her proposal. Rebellious bowels exert pressure whether buildings are public or private.

This proposal isn't popular with pay pottle people. Apparently pay pottle profits are more important than customer convenience. But womanpower may prevail, where manpower petered out in the past. Ladies have manipulated men, ever since Eve broke Adam's lease in the Garden of Eden. If a serpent was indeed involved, could be it was an early breed of lobbyist. We're not knocking lobbyists. Not all are snakes in the grass. Our Steelworker's "Operation Sacramento" is a form of lobbying. Our physical presence and face-to-face confrontation with Legislators, sometimes impress them with the fact that workers are people too.

Take the anti-scab Bill. Its AB119 number is new. Its intent is not. Professional Scabs should not be sanctioned by law. Professional scabbing is an ugly concept of freedom. Professional Scabs are opportunists who steal a striking worker's job with Police protection. Professional Scabs create picket line violence. When a strike is finally concluded, professional scabs crawl back to their dark places. To Trade Unionists, S.O.S. means, Stamp Out Scabs. AB119 could make them illegal.

Westerners once hanged horse thieves. Professional Scabs are Job Thieves. Horses are no longer more important than people. Legislators who ignore this fact resemble the southern end of horses traveling north. Okay? Okay.

Typographical Auxiliary

BY ELIZABETH FEE

The regular business meeting of Woman's Auxiliary No. 23 will be March 6 at 10:30 a.m. at the home of Mary Stapleton, 3400 Crane Way, Oakland, telephone 531-1618. Bring your sandwiches.

Nomination of local officers.

Charter day luncheon, March 13 at 12:30, at George's, 2042 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland. Contact Mary Stapleton by March 10 for your reservations.

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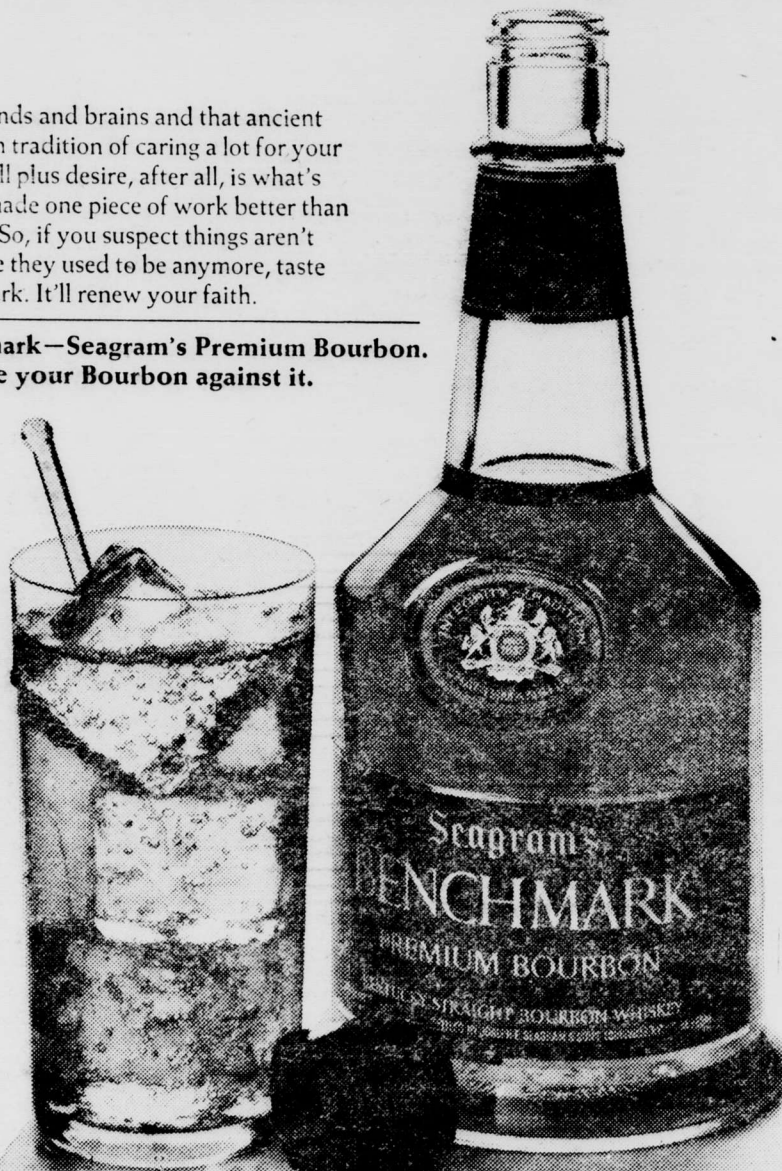
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As frameups go, this was No. 1

Back in the 1920s and 1930s, you could get an argument over Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in practically any gathering anywhere.

The two militant labor leaders were convicted in the 1916 "Preparedness Day Parade" bombing in which 10 persons died. Until Governor Culbert L. Olson freed them in 1939, the argument over them raged worldwide.

One very vocal element held that hanging was too good for them but since they had beaten the rope they should stay in prison for the rest of their lives.

VICIOUS FRAMEUP

Others were strongly convinced that every minute the two were behind bars compounded the most vicious frameup in history.

Those who sought their freedom included a big section of the labor movement. The leftwing throughout the world also jumped on the issue, which may have prejudiced honest middle-roads.

Perhaps the most celebrated advocate of freedom for Mooney and Billings was Fremont Older, a towering giant of a man who edited the old San Francisco Bulletin.

CHANGES MIND

Older, who at first believed Mooney guilty, became convinced the pair had been blatantly framed for murders they did not commit. He called it history's most "glaring and cruel case of injustice."

Oddly, some of those who were determined that the pair should stay in prison would often admit that the evidence on which Mooney and Billings had been convicted was highly suspect.

Long after the trials, government investigators exposed the frameup and proved that each of the state's major witnesses perjured himself. Evidence which cleared them was suppressed for as long as 14 years.

They were convicted on testimony of witnesses, whom the Wickersham Commission described, in a suppressed report, as "a weird procession consisting of a prostitute, two syphilitics, a psychopathic liar and a woman suffering from a spiritualistic hallucination."

The fact was that the two had been framed cynically and brutally by a prosecutor's office which was under the thumb of the business establishment that thought by getting rid of Mooney and Billings, it would get rid of unions.

The vanishing knives

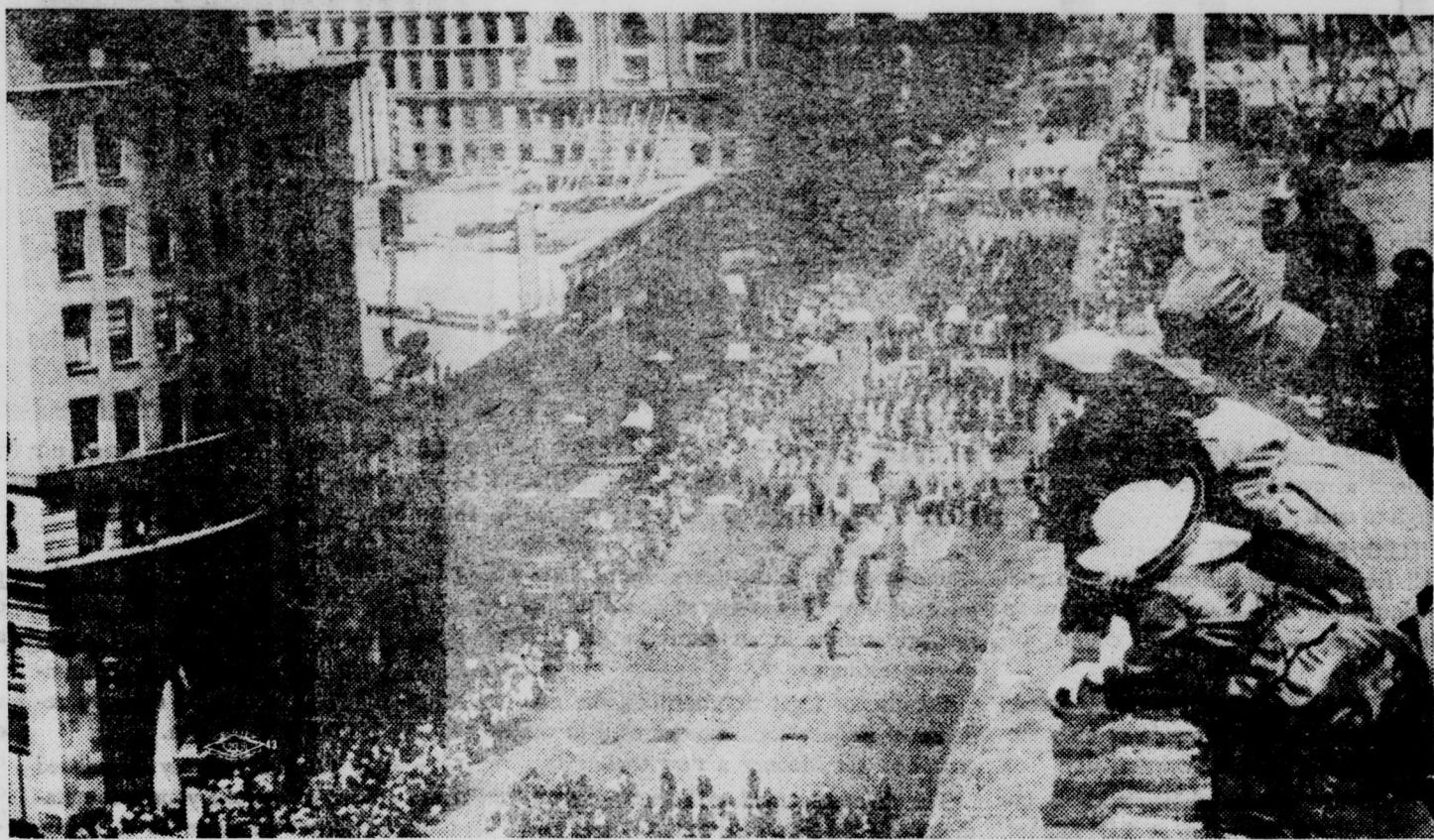
Last December, Governor Ronald Reagan told an audience in Anaheim that an unruly gang forced admission of 40 students to San Francisco State College at the points of switchblade knives.

That wasn't reported in the press. Perhaps in the Birch-riden, Reagan-loving Southern California suburbs the press is so used to charges like these that it wasn't impressed.

The governor repeated his claim last week at a Sacramento press conference and got instant publicity for what has to be a news story, however correct it may be.

INSTANT DENIALS

And he got instant denials from practically everybody who would be quoted except State Colleges Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke. And Dumke, State College Trustee E. O. (Pete) Lee reported after a con-



Courtesy Bancroft Library

RENA AND TOM MOONEY are shown atop the Eilers Building at 975 Market Street during the 1916 Preparedness Day parade more than a mile from where they were accused of placing a bomb. The Mooneys

are on the extreme right. A street clock across the street showed 2:01, five minutes before the explosion that killed 10 persons.

Exactly a month before the July 22, 1916 Preparedness Day Parade, the Chamber of Commerce had formed a "Law and Order Committee" to end "labor violence."

The parade itself was part of the open shop drive. It was sponsored by the Pacific Defense League, a Chamber of Commerce front. Employers ordered their non-union employees to march in the parade or lose their jobs.

The day before the parade the San Francisco Labor Council adopted a surprising resolution warning that "because united labor is opposed to the fostering of the war spirit by 'preparedness parades,' an attempt may be made by the enemies of labor to cause a violent disturbance during the progress of the parade and charge that disturbance to labor."

It cautioned "all union men and women . . . to be especially careful and make no other protest than their silent non-participation."

Mayor James "Sunny Jim" Rolph, waving a small American flag, led off the parade from the foot of Market at 1:30 p.m.

At 2:06 p.m. a bomb exploded in front of a saloon at Steuart and Market Streets, where the Southern Pacific Building now stands. Ten people died; 44 were maimed.

Original statements of witnesses, suppressed for years, told of seeing one or two men place a suitcase presumably containing the bomb in front of the saloon, or a man apparently toss it from the roof.

None of their varied descriptions fitted either Billings or Mooney.

District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, who master minded the prosecution, told newsmen shortly after he arrived on the scene at 3:30 p.m., "You know, men, I already think I know who did this."

BOMBING PROBE

Six hours later he put the bombing investigation in the hands of Martin Swanson, who had headed the Public Utilities Protective Bureau ever since the Pinkerton Detective Agency fired him for railroading three union men to prison on a bombing frameup.

Swanson said Billings and Mooney were "known dynamiters." He had been on hand along with two police detectives and a Pacific Gas & Electric Company officer in 1913 when Billings delivered a suitcase to a bar in Sacramento.

The bar was a hangout for unionists who were on strike against PG&E. Billings

says that a stranger had hired him for \$25 in San Francisco to deliver the suitcase.

Billings had made himself prominent as an active strike supporter. When his reception committee opened the suitcase in Sacramento, it contained dynamite, and Billings got a two-year prison term.

SUSPICIOUS CASE

Swanson was in the background a few months later when Mooney and two strikers were arrested and tried three times on a charge of possessing high explosives.

The evidence was found by private detectives in their skiff shortly after a deputy sheriff had examined the boat and found nothing. When he was finally acquitted, Mooney was arrested for the Sacramento incident, but never tried.

Billings and others insisted that Swanson repeatedly tried to implicate Mooney in the Sacramento case and a San Bruno bombing that occurred during Mooney's later unsuccessful attempt to organize a strike of San Francisco's streetcar men.

The week after the preparedness day bombing police arrested Billings, Mooney; his wife, Rena; Israel Weinberg, a jitney

continued on page 6

east bay

labor journal

Inside Issue:

Rats and the Congress . . . page 7

Once in awhile you win . . . page 8

This one was a classic frameup

continued from page 5

driver and Edward Nolan, president of Machinists Lodge 68 then on strike against auto dealers.

The prosecution was to contend that Billings and Mooney were the actual bombers; that Rena Mooney was a conspirator and that Weinberg drove them to the scene in his jitney.

What role they had picked out for Nolan remained a mystery because he was never brought to trial.

GRILLED BY POLICE

All five were held incommunicado and questioned day and night until they were indicted on eight separate counts of murder.

None had been near the bomb scene. Mooney and his wife were in or atop the Eilers building, a mile away, all day.

Fickert had photos showing them on the roof of the building at 975 Market Street at 2:01 and 2:04 p.m., minutes before the explosion. The time showed on a street clock in the photos.

Billings was not too innocently occupied. As a striking auto mechanic he was busy tracking down automobiles under dealers guarantees near Union Square, three-quarters of a mile from the explosion.

About 1:40 p.m. he had sprayed paint thinner on a car in which Superior Court Judge Frank H. Dunne rode away minutes later.

Billings was the first to be tried. The presiding judge was Frank H. Dunne.

ONE COUNT

Like the others whose trials were to follow, Billings was tried on just one count—murdering a parade watcher who was the mother of two children.

Typical of the prosecution witnesses was John McDonald, an itinerant unemployed waiter who never had it so good as when he was living on witness fees and expenses during the bombing trials.

He pointed out Billings as "one of the men I saw with the suitcase." Five years later he signed a confession he was coached in perjury by Swanson and Fickert.

Billings was convicted and sentenced October 7 to life imprisonment in Folsom.

That set the stage for the climax to a Law and Order Committee campaign for an anti-picketing ordinance.

PICKET BAN

Daily advertisements proclaimed "Picketing is an instrument of violence. It is Un-American."

In the three days before the November 7 election 400 telephone girls called every voter in the city.

The chamber's anti-picketing ordinance was approved 73,993 to 68,570.

The same management group, Billings recalls, levied arbitrary assessments against businessmen to help finance the frameup of Billings and Mooney.

Mooney's trial opened January 3, 1917 before Superior Court Judge Franklin A. Griffin.

The prosecution presented the same witnesses as before, but none told precisely the same story as at the Billings trial.

And it added a new surprise witness, Frank C. Oxman, an "honest cattleman" from Durkee, Ore.

He told in detail of seeing Mooney, Billings, Rena and Weinberg drive to Stewart and Market. Billings, he said, rudely bumped into him as he carried the suitcase bomb to the sidewalk.

Mooney was convicted February 9. His hanging date was set for May 17, 1917.

In April the defense found its own explosive evidence about the honest cattleman and the frameup.

They found it Grayville, Ill., and brought back to San Francisco F. E. Rigall along with documentary evidence that Oxman had invited Rigall to be a prosecution witness.

DEFENSE BOMB

The evidence included letters and telegrams from Oxman, a guest card signed by Fickert for Rigall at the exclusive Olympic Club, and Rigall's sworn statement of how he was wined and dined by the prosecution in an effort to get him to give testimony.

Because of legal technicalities, the evidence of perjury could not be used in the courts to get Mooney a new trial.

The defense turned to Editor Older although Older personally felt Mooney was an opinionated loudmouth.

Newsboys hawking Older's first story in his campaign for Mooney and Billings shouted "Mooney plot exposed. Fickert framed the Mooney case."

Oxman was tried for perjury and acquitted as everyone knew he would be. The trial judge was Dunne, who had tried Billings and had publicly said he saw nothing incriminating in the Oxman exposure.

LOSES APPEAL

The California Supreme Court turned down a Mooney appeal with the shocking disclosure that there was "no provision of law by which newly discovered evidence may be presented to this court in the first instance."

This was the ruling on which all subsequent appeals would founder.

In November 1918, Older published "the greatest scoop in my career." It was a report to J. B. Densmore, director general of the United States Employment Service, detailing conversations recorded by dictaphone in Fickert's office.

They ranged from Fickert's many conversations with girl friends to an offer of a Los Angeles private detective to "frame the damndest lot of stuff you ever heard of."

GIRL FRIENDS

Older published the entire 158 page report, complete with phone numbers of Fickert's girl friends.

Two days later Fickert encountered Older in the Lobby of the Palace Hotel



BILLINGS in 1968 at the age of 74.



WARREN K. BILLINGS, left, and Tom Mooney were reunited after 18 years in separate prisons during a habeas corpus hearing in 1935. Between them is attorney George T. Davis.

and knocked the 60-year-old editor to the floor.

In the same month Governor Stephens commuted Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment—only because of repeated requests from President Wilson.

In typical fashion Mooney demanded that the governor "revoke your commutation of my death sentence to a living death. I prefer a glorious death at the hands of my traducers."

Like four other Republican governors after him, Stephens refused to release Mooney despite recommendations of the trial judge, and 10 surviving jurors.

CHARGES IGNORED

He ignored the state attorney general's recommendation for a new trial, a finding by a federal commission headed by Felix Frankfurter, later a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which pointed a finger at the "utilities companies against whom Mooney directed his agitation."

All of the Republican governors chose to ignore a long series of admissions by prosecution witnesses that they lied.

The retractors included McDonald, one of the only two witnesses who placed Billings and Mooney at the scene of the crime.

The other such witness, Oxman, was later proven to be 90 miles away at the moment he said he saw Billings place the suitcase bomb on Market street.

Through the years the limelight shone on Mooney, who was energetically directing his own freedom campaign from San Quentin Prison.

Billings was almost forgotten in Folsom Prison. He was forbidden visitors or correspondence with anyone except his attorney for nearly four years.

LABOR HELPS

He was brought back into contact with the outside world only after the American Federation of Labor Executive Council demanded that Stephens grant equal treatment to Billings with other prisoners. Tom Mooney's brother, John, had brought it to the council's attention.

Billings grew impatient with the Mooney defense, which seemed to be doing nothing to achieve Billings release.

In 1921 he broke with Mooney and formed his own "Warren K. Billings Committee for Pardon." He acted largely on the advice of Older, a frequent visitor.

The then Governor, C. C. Young, denied both Billings and Mooney petitions in 1930.

But Billings sought and got a pardon rehearing before the State Supreme Court. It developed into a farce with the judges turning it into a trial of Fremont Older.

Appeals took a new turn in 1934 when George T. Davis, a young attorney with a novel idea, joined the defense team. He set out to show in federal courts that defendants had been denied due process of law through perjury and fraud.

After a series of denials through federal courts this led back to the California Su-

preme Court. On June 17, 1935, it granted Mooney a petition for rehearing on a writ of habeas corpus.

Davis maneuvered to have Mooney transferred from San Quentin to custody of the San Francisco sheriff for the duration of the hearing and Billings brought down from Folsom as a material witness. This led to one of the strangest episodes of the entire case.

During the lengthy hearing San Francisco elected a new sheriff—Daniel C. Murphy, who had been president of the Web Pressmen, San Francisco Labor Council, State Federation of Labor and one of the original Mooney defenders.

ON THE LOOSE

Murphy gave Mooney the run of the city on the promise Mooney would do nothing to discredit him. A deputy accompanied Mooney.

Billings was also given wide latitude. Most of his time was spent researching for the attorneys. But at times when he was supposed to be in jail he was actually at the movies.

It was during this period that much suppressed evidence was uncovered, contradicting prosecution testimony or tending to show innocence of the pair.

The hearing finally ended August 18, 1936 with the usual result, a whitewash.

Two good things came out of it. Mooney left behind a highly organized labor defense committee. And Billings had proposed to and been accepted by Josephine Rudolph, his most frequent correspondent and visitor at Folsom.

POLITICAL ISSUE

The Mooney case — Billings was still usually the forgotten man — became increasingly a political issue. Upton Sinclair, muckracking author, ran as the Democratic nominee for governor in 1934 with his major pledge to free Mooney.

In 1937 legislators began voting to free Mooney. A leader in these moves was Senator Culbert L. Olson who in 1938 was elected the first Democratic governor of California this century.

Olson pardoned Mooney. A roaring welcome greeted him and Market Street was cleared for him to lead his own personal parade up the route of the Preparedness Day Parade. An ill man, he then went to St. Luke's Hospital.

Billings sentence was commuted October 17, 1939 to time served — 23 years, two months and twenty-three days for a crime he did not commit. Despite the disappointment of the commutation, he fared better of the two.

Mooney died March 6, 1942, after spending all but six months of his three years freedom in a hospital bed.

THE AFTERMATH

Billings married, opened his own watch shop in San Francisco, became a member and held several offices in Watchmakers 101. He is now in active retirement.

Rena Mooney and Weinberg had long

continued on page 8

Rats and the U.S. Congress

Congress was shamed into passing a rat control bill but never appropriated a dime to make it effective.

The only federal money available today for the war on rats is provided by the Public Health Service from other funds.

RATTY STORY

This ratty story is one of several told in the AFLCIO booklet, "Labor Looks at the 90th Congress," to describe the anti-labor coalition that the booklet warns "is planning to launch a major attack on the nation's basic labor legislation" in the new Congress.

The booklet reviews what happened on Capitol Hill in the last two years and predicts that the current 91st Congress will be a "similar battleground with liberals fighting to protect social gains of the past and anti-labor conservatives seeking to slash and starve the basic social welfare program."

The review sees "no major change in the balance of liberals and conservatives" from the 90th Congress where the conservative coalition forced a sharp slowdown in America's efforts to achieve social progress.

"The anti-labor coalition led by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers is planning to launch a major attack on the nation's basic labor legislation," the booklet says.

"They want to destroy or weaken the National Labor Relations Board."

The old Congress set the scene for renewed battles in 1969 on labor legislation.

Forces seeking to turn back the clock

began maneuvering to emasculate the National Labor Relations Board or replace it with labor courts.

They blocked extension of bargaining rights to farm workers, legalizing of situs picketing and providing adequate health and safety regulations despite impressive evidence of the industrial toll.

The review noted that "on the job accidents kill and injure more than 2,000,000 workers every year. But corrective legislation was blocked by 'an outrageous, misleading and scare campaign' of employer organizations and the American Medical Association.

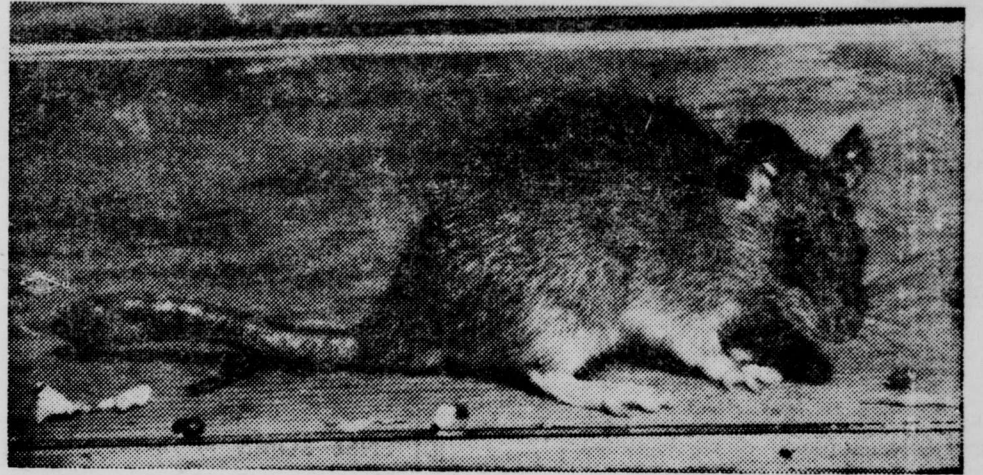
Congress also ignored evidence that employers are violating existing labor laws, such as House Labor Subcommittee testimony that "about 15,000 workers a year are fired because they join or try to join a union."

HELP THE RICH

Looking at the overall Congressional picture, the review reported that "the revived Republican-Dixiecrat conservative coalition forced drastic cutbacks in federal spending for liberal domestic social welfare programs."

On the other hand it was generous to the rich. Tax bonanzas for the wealthy included:

Restoring the seven per cent investment tax credit for business, full tax deductibility to such self-employed as doctors and lawyers for contributions to their own retirement funds, broadened depletion allowances for oil and timber industries, and tax benefits for stock and bond investors.



EVERY YEAR, rats attack some 14,000 children and other slum dwellers, spread disease and cause \$1,000,000,000 property damage. But Congress had to be shamed into adopting a rat control law and then appropriated no money to make it effective.

What about the poor?

Congress defeated job program guarantees for the hard core unemployed.

It gave the secretary of housing and urban development authority to set guaranteed FHA mortgage interest rates, to which VA mortgages are tied. Nixon's HUD secretary, a onetime corporation president named George Romney, exercised the authority to jump interest rates from 6½ to 7¾ per cent.

NOT ALL BAD

"In spite of setbacks and slowdowns," the AFLCIO booklet notes, the 90th Congress took a few forward steps:

Among these it lists:

- A civil rights bill with strong fair housing provisions.
- A housing law authorizing \$5,300,000,000 for a variety of programs including home ownership help for low and moderate income families.
- Consumer laws including truth in lending and provisions for inspecting meat and poultry, but not fish.
- Social Security benefits raised by 13 per cent but tarnished by punitive restriction on welfare assistance.
- A continued war on poverty with a \$1,900,000,000 appropriation for 1969.

Other 1969 fiscal year appropriations included \$625,000,000 for Model Cities, \$265,000,000 for food stamps, \$30,000,000 in new rent supplement contract authority.

The booklet tells how Congress treated three requests from President Lyndon B. Johnson for \$20,000,000 to combat four-legged rats.

TRAGIC DEFEAT

"A vivid, tragic demonstration of the power of the conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition in the 1967 session of the 90th Congress was the defeat of a resolution simply to consider funds for rat control," the report says.

"Rats bite thousands of children in city slums every year. Some 14,000 children and adults suffer rat bites and rats cause some \$1,000,000,000 worth of damage to food and property in a year. Furthermore, rats spread disease.

"Yet the conservative coalition approached the rat control bill with sick humor, jests and frivolity, calling it 'a civil rats law,' adding comments on the floor of the House about 'pouring money down a rat hole'."

By a vote of 207 to 176 the House refused even to consider a bill which would have authorized \$20,000,000 a year for rat control projects.

Congress finally approved a rat control bill in 1967 but provided no funds and repeated the performance in 1968, the AFLCIO booklet discloses.

"The administration again asked \$20,-

000,000 for rat control in the fiscal 1969 Labor-HEW appropriations bill," the review notes.

"No specific rat control appropriation was included in the final bill passed by Congress October 10, 1968 but the Public Health Service was encouraged by the House Appropriations Committee to provide up to \$13,500,000 for rat control in fiscal 1969."

The type of sleight of hand used by the anti-labor forces was illustrated in manipulation of an anti-striker clause in the food stamp program.

Food stamps are designed to provide an adequate diet.

The House Agriculture Committee inserted a provision prohibiting workers on strike from using food stamps unless they were eligible for the stamps before the strike began.

College students — reportedly for some congressman's fears that hippies would benefit — were also barred from food stamp aid under the amendment, no matter how poor they were.

House liberals knocked out this provision in a floor fight. Then Representative Charles Teague, California Republican, and author of the measure, proposed putting it back in.

He lost by a one vote margin on a standing vote, but called for a teller vote in which he succeeded in restoring the anti-striker, anti-student provision by 16 votes.

Senate and House conferees then eliminated the Teague provision from the version finally adopted by both houses and the liberals had just barely won the tug-of-war.

POOR RECORD

Among the things Congress did or did not do:

- Failed to adopt legislation to fight lake, mine, oil and vessel pollution.
- Widened federal powers to control air pollution.
- Approved Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act which permits a wide variety of wiretapping.
- Failed to enact legislation to help build up the fading merchant marine.
- Expanded higher education and vocational education programs.
- Extended Cold War G.I. education benefits to include apprenticeship and on the job training.
- Extended Teacher Corps program intended to help education of poverty area children.
- Extended life of Civil Rights Commission into 1973.
- Required random (non-discriminatory) selection of federal juries.

The vanishing switchblade

continued from page 5

And, he said, the report came from then SF State President Robert Smith.

Said Smith in reply:

"I didn't know of any incident such as this, so I couldn't report on it."

Lee, the only labor representative and only Negro on the board, is business agent here of Government Employees 1533.

When Reagan dated his report, Lee recalled he'd been at the November meeting and had heard exactly nothing there about switchblades.

A number of other trustees agreed that they'd heard nothing about knife threats at the November meeting.

In his second day statement, Reagan said that then President Smith had reported that SF State Dean of Admissions Charles A. Stone had been the man who agreed at knifepoint to the admission of the 40.

'NEVER HAPPENED'

Stone then issued a formal statement that:

"During my entire term as dean of admissions and records at San Francisco State College, beginning on January 15, 1968, I have never admitted any students to the college until an analysis of the students' previous academic records has been completed by me or my staff or an officially appointed committee of San Francisco State College."

Reagan's first statement last week didn't name the college where he said "a group of students who entered the dean of admissions' office with switchblade knives" forced admission of the 40.

But in his Anaheim talk he had said it was SF State.

In Anaheim, the governor said, "we learned for the first time that a group of students entered the dean of admissions' office with switchblade knives and a list of students they demanded should be entered . . .

"And the dean, at knifepoint, agreed to their demand and allowed them to choose the students who would be registered as San Francisco State.

"This was never reported to the authorities."

ONE INCIDENT

Lee could recall only one incident of a confrontation between young people and the SF State dean of admissions. That was the invasion of Dean Stone's office by a group of teen agers, mostly from San Francisco's Mission High School.

They badgered Stone and eventually forced him to sign a letter of resignation, which the college never accepted. But within days, many of the group apologized and said they had been led astray by others.

Lee therefore telephoned Dumke to get the straight of the report and here's his account of the conversation:

Dumke told him, "We are certain that an incident did occur but not certain as to the details." The staff report to Dumke, the chancellor said, was the same version as the governor's.

After some questions by Lee as to the source of the report, Dumke then conceded that Dean Stone "adamantly denies" being threatened with switchblades.

SOME DOUBT

And, Dumke went on, it might be that the blades were there but weren't used to back a threat.

That, Lee told him, sounded as if he were trying not to contradict the governor.

No, said Dumke, the incident happened as Dumke's staff reported it to him.

Notwithstanding Dumke's support of the governor's report, a college spokesman said no one connected with SF State's administration for the last year could remember any knife incident.

And, said Dean Stone to reporters:

"I don't know what the hell he's talking about. No such thing has ever happened."

Once in awhile you do win one

You CAN beat city hall—in this case Sacramento—if you fight hard enough.

That is the lesson of a 13-month struggle with Governor Reagan's labor commissioner over processing claims of union members for unpaid wages.

It is a chapter of very recent—but important—labor history, concluded only this month.

Until Reagan named William C. Hern, a former management representative, to be his labor commissioner, the state Division of Labor Law Enforcement had processed and collected claims of union and non-union workers alike.

Shortly after he took office in 1967, Hern set a policy of sending unionists' claims back to their unions for collection under grievance and arbitration procedures.

Under an agreement reached this month, the division again will process claims of all workers.

The agreement was reached out of court after lengthy legal action by the Alameda County Central Labor Council and the California State Council of Carpenters.

But unions were advised by attorney Victor Van Bourg, who represented the council, to be alert and report to the appropriate council any case where a member's claim was not being processed.

The Reagan administration had even gone to the Legislature to try to legalize Hern's old method of operation.

The labor commissioner's job is to protect California workers against chiseling employers and to get them their fair share when the boss goes bankrupt.

MILLIONS COLLECTED

It's a multimillion dollar business. Every year workers file claims for more than \$13,000,000. The commissioners staff annually recovers more than \$5,000,000 for workers.

When Hern took office, he thought he saw a way out of a logjam of cases. That was to let a man working under union contract rely on his "administrative remedies" to collect unpaid wages. In plain language that means use his union's grievance and arbitration procedure.

If unions "actively pursue their members claims with the employer," Hern said, it "will be of great help in our program of reserving our services to those members of the public who have no adequate private remedy." That is, the unorganized workers.

Under Hern's directives, some unionists were told in effect to go back to their "business agent and let him do the job he was paid for," one witness testified in labor's suit.

Unions protested the second class treatment. They pointed out that many small locals had no paid officials to process claims. That arbitration costs would run 10 to 20 times as much as a wage claim. That unions did not have the legal powers of the department to subpoena books and witnesses. That the labor commissioner was supposed to seek justice for all workers.

So in December 1967 the Labor Council

and the State Council of Carpenters took up the challenge.

Attorney Van Bourg filed suit in San Francisco Superior Court in their behalf for a writ of mandate to require the labor commissioner to process claims for unpaid wages and benefit contributions as his predecessors did.

Labor Council Executive Secretary Treasurer Richard K. Groulx and State Council of Carpenters Executive Secretary Treasurer Anthony Ramos, who were also parties to the action, pointed out that only employers could profit from Hern's setup.

"This has been especially hard on little unions with no treasury and no fulltime officials," Groulx said. "For them it is an economic impossibility to collect without the state's help."

IMPOSSIBLE POSITION

The two noted that all labor was put "in an impossible position of trying to do the state's job without the state's powers."

They noted that sometimes individuals were told to hire their own attorneys, that typical grievance procedures were not adapted to pay claim collection, and that the policy was discrimination against unionists.

The court suit cited Section 217 of the Labor Code requiring the commissioner to "inquire diligently for any violation, investigate, hold hearings and, if appropriate, institute action for penalties against an employer."

It pointed out that federal law prohibits employers from making any payments to

This is the way the Division of Labor Law Enforcement disposed of claims of union members under contracts, until a 13 month legal protest by the Alameda County Central Labor Council and the California State Council of Carpenters.

The following excerpt from a letter written by a deputy labor commissioner in the Oakland office October 23, 1967 is typical:

"The administrative policy of our division does not allow this office to process wage claims based on a collective bargaining agreement which contains a grievance or arbitration provision.

"We therefore close our file and reassign your claim to you without prejudice so that you may proceed to your union or to the courts."

unions, which would outlaw union wage collection.

It charged that the policy was initiated "secretly, without public hearings, without public notice and without notice to interested parties."

"We believe hundreds of workers have been shorted by relatively small amounts—but not small to them—because of this policy," Groulx said. "This policy is effectively depriving our weakest people of the help they need most."

Van Bourg's file contained a note from one supervisor in the Division of Labor Law Enforcement to his staff that "It is the intent of the commissioner that all cases where there is a collective bargaining agreement containing a grievance procedure be referred to the union for handling."

NEW LAW SOUGHT

Twice, once in 1967 at about the time Hern set his new policy and again in 1968 as labor's suit was being heard in court, the Republican administration sought a law which would legalize the policy.

The measure in 1968 was Senate Bill 1272 by GOP Senator Clark Bradley of San Jose.

Democratic Senator George Moscone of San Francisco told legislators it would "benefit only those who do not belong to the labor movement."

Just as court hearings were finally getting underway the Senate twice rejected Bradley's bill, 20-19 and 19-17.

The first hearing in the suit was in mid-July 1968 before Superior Court Commissioner William J. Ahlback.



LABOR REPRESENTATIVES explained at a press conference in December 1967 when they filed suit asking a court to order the state labor commissioner to accept wage claims from union members. Left to right are attorney Victor Van Bourg, Secretary Treasurer Anthony Ramos of the California State Council of Carpenters and Executive Secretary-Treasurer Richard K. Groulx of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

At that session Hern's immediate predecessor told Hern how it was and how it should be.

He is Executive Secretary Sigmund Arywitz of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor who was labor commissioner

"Very often it would produce the money or a defense sufficient to close the case," he said.

This contrasted sharply with the new policy under which unionists' cases were often not even docketed.

FORMS RETURNED

Completely filled out claim forms were returned to some unionists with instructions to pursue the claim "through the grievance and arbitration machinery of your contract."

A letter from a deputy labor commissioner to a Richmond union member read: "We hereby close our file and reassign your claim to you without prejudice so that you may proceed either to your union or through the civil courts." That phrase was repeated in letters to others.

However, during the proceedings Hern said that in a clearcut claim of non-payment for work his office would act without referring the claimant to his union.

But when Van Bourg asked if he would be willing to issue a directive to his staff to this effect, Hern replied:

"I don't know that there is any need. It is my understanding that it is being done."

The case was slated to go before Superior Court Judge Andrew Eyman in October, with recommendations from Commissioner Ahlback.

NEGOTIATIONS

By that time out-of-court negotiations were already underway. An acceptable agreement was reached in mid-January.

In it the commissioner agreed that unionists will no longer be sent back to their unions with claims. All wage claimants will be given registration numbers when they file. The commissioner's staff will immediately inform the employer and ask for his position. The claimant's union will also be informed and invited to supply information.

On the basis of this agreement Van Bourg withdrew the court complaint without prejudice. That means that it can be filed again, if need be.

Meanwhile the attorney urged that unions hold educational meetings regarding claims. And that unions keep an eye on developments.

"It is very important that all local unions learn of any case in which a member's claim is not being processed properly," Van Bourg said, "and immediately advise the council so it can be brought to the attention of appropriate authorities."

Classic frameup

continued from page 6

since been acquitted and the fifth defendant, Nolan, was never tried.

A footnote: The industries in which Billings' and Mooney's organizing activities gained them the enmity of anti-union forces now have strong, solid union organizations for today's workers.

Retail Clerks Local 870

BY CHARLES F. JONES

Sunday, March 2, 1969 is the start of the second year of the Food Store Agreement and all managing clerks, senior head clerks, head clerks and journey-men clerks will automatically receive a 19 cent per hour increase in their regular straight time rates of pay. Apprentice clerks will receive a percentage increase and courtesy clerks will receive 7½ cents per hour increase.

RETAIL CLERKS VISION CARE BENEFIT:

Our office has just received a master list of ophthalmologists, optometrists and dispensing opticians who have accepted the maximum allowances under the Vision Care Benefit for a complete eye examination and/or furnishing of lenses and frames. Members using the services of the providers on the master list should identify themselves as covered by the Retail Clerks Vision Care benefit. Any member seeking more information please call the union office.

IN MEMORIAM

We regret to announce the deaths of two of our members, who passed away during the last two weeks: Sister Theresa Barnette of Pine Tree Candies, February 12, and Brother James F. Grant of the Piedmont Grocery, February 13. We extend our deepest sympathy to the families and friends of the deceased.

Barbers 134

BY JACK M. REED

Brothers, last Friday the Alameda Central Labor Council granted us strike sanction against Jess Gallegus and Ray Gallegus. One shop is located in the Fairway Park Shopping Center, Hayward and the other on Pulaski Drive in Hayward. Saturday, February 22, Washington's Birthday, Business Representative and I set up picket lines.

We were aided by Mike Mielke and his brother and by John Monte, Sab Carrobello and James Barrak. The membership owes these men a vote of thanks for giving up their holiday to picket. Many customers were turned away and many people were informed that these two shops are non-union. Sab Carrabello again proved that the best pickets are barbers that are known in the community.

Many women stopped and asked questions and were surprised that Jess had turned non-union and said that they would inform their husbands and send their children elsewhere for haircuts.

A few big blowhard union men went through our line proudly, telling us that they were union men and so what.

After being in the Barber business for over 20 years, I learned a new lesson in how to make your employees snap to it by the numbers, you blow in their ears. We also found that although Jess closed his doors at 5 p.m. last Saturday, several of his customers knocked at the door after 5 and were surprised that he actually turned them away. We were too. Frank Avila who also

belongs to the Musicians union, Ron Taber, Antulio Landeros and Henry Cordova are his present employees.

Don't forget that Platform Artist Alfred Ramirez from Palo Alto will be our demonstrator at our March 27 meeting. Please keep this date in mind and plan to attend.

I am certain that you will enjoy it and perhaps learn some new methods in hair training and style. Also we have the third annual California Barbers Assn. Barberama at the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco on Sunday, April 20. This is the biggest show of the year. If any of you are planning to enter the Styling contests, now would be the time to start making preparations. Remember a good model is essential.

Sheet Metal Workers 216

BY ROBERT M. COOPER

Robert Wilcox, who has toiled hard and long for A-1 Heating, is confined to Washington Hospital in Fremont and Verd Coolley, guesstimator for A & B Metal Products, has been in Doctor's Hospital, San Leandro, but is supposed to be home now. We wish both of these brothers a speedy recovery.

It is sad to report that Robert Swerdfeger, who has been disabled for quite sometime, passed away recently.

Quite a few motored to Los Altos to attend the funeral of Hank Stender. Hank was a top notch bench man and was shop foreman for N. V. Heathorn for a few years.

Although some 2,600,000 (Local 216 members were a part of this number) workers were forced to go on strike last year in the course of negotiating approximately 4,950 collective bargaining contracts, working time lost was less than one-third of 1 per cent of time worked according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This is difficult to believe after reading the propaganda put out contrarywise by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the bosses and other news media.

However, facts are facts so you should probably read that over again to make sure you read it right. Pretty teeny percentage, eh?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics noted also that 1968 was the most serious year for strikes since 1959!

Regular union meetings are held every third Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, Oakland.

Members of Tri-State Council Death Benefit Plan be advised that Death Assessments 638, 639, and 640 have come due this week.

COSMOPOLITAN, HARPER'S Bazaar and Good Housekeeping are Hearst magazines. Labor asks you not to buy any Hearst publications until Hearst scabbing in Los Angeles stops.

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Here is labor's Hearst boycott list

More than 14 months after it launched its professional scabbing attack against newspaper unions, the Hearst Los Angeles Herald-Examiner is hurting financially as labor fights back with a boycott counterattack.

Striking and locked-out unions this week renewed their call not to patronize the dozen major advertisers in the scab paper nor any of the rich Hearst empire's publications.

The Hearst advertisers on the boycott list are:

J. C. Penney, Sears Roebuck & Company, The May Company and its affiliates in other

major cities, General Tire and Rubber Company, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Goodyear, B. F. Goodrich, Seagram Distillers including all its brands, American Tobacco Co. and all its products, General Motors, all divisions; Calvert Distillers and all brands, Kraft Foods and all products.

And these are the nationwide Hearst chain publishing empire's publications which labor also asks you not to patronize:

MAGAZINES—Eye Magazine, Cosmopolitan, Good Housekeeping, Harper's Bazaar, The House Beautiful, Popular Mechanics, Town & Country, Mo-

tor, Motor Boating, Sports Afield, Bride and Home.

PAPERBACK BOOKS—Avon.

RADIO-TV—WTAE, Pittsburgh, Penn.; WISN, Milwaukee; WABL, Baltimore; WAPA, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

NEWSPAPERS—San Francisco Examiner, Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, Seattle Post-Intelligencer, San Antonio, Tex. Light; Boston Record-American, Boston Sunday Advertiser, Baltimore News-American, Albany, New York, Times-Union and Knickerbocker News.

NEWS SYNDICATES—King Features, Hearst Headline Service.

Steamfitters 342

BY JIM MARTIN

During the late 1920s our Local Union and Plumbers Local Union 444 entered into a Trade Line Agreement. This agreement of work jurisdiction was reaffirmed on June 29, 1927, by a joint meeting of Executive Board members of the respective Local Unions.

Now, over a period of years, this record of work jurisdiction between the two Local Unions has become outdated due to the technological changes in the Steamfitting-Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry. One can readily see that Local Unions 342 and 444's Business Representatives have, over a period of years, become involved in jurisdictional disputes in the application and intent of the Trade Line Agreement.

Based on this, the General Organizer in this district, at present General Organizer Spaulding and before him retired General Organizer Archie Virtue, were called in to interpret the Trade Line Agreement and make decisions accordingly.

The latest decision and directive was that each Local Union appoint a committee and meet for the purpose of upgrading "this record of jurisdiction of work."

The first meeting of this Committee was held in the offices of Local 444, along with a second meeting to be held March 12, and so on until the agreement is modified, etc.

In the interim, a communication was directed to General Organizer Spaulding, requesting certain information and clarification of the Trade Line Agreement.

Local 342's Committee, appointed by President Beeson consists of the following personnel with Business Representative Doyle Williams serving as Chair-

man of the Joint Committee and Business Representative Seymour Bachman of Local 444 serving as Secretary: Bob Beeson, Perry Davidson, Lou Kovacevich, John Orr and this writer. A like Committee was appointed by Local 444. More later as this progresses.

Our Union's employment situation remains the same, real slow, and the out-of-work list has increased due to C. F. Braun Company's Bencia project drawing to a close.

At our next membership meeting, March 6, 1969, officers will be elected to fill the unexpired terms of office, as indicated by your Sample Ballot. See you then.

Also, have you checked your dues book recently? If not, be sure you have December, 1968 paid or you will be delinquent March 1, 1969.

Watchmakers Local 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

Inasmuch as we have not had a "Family Report" for some time we are devoting this column to the moves of our membership.

Alfred Donzelli has gone from the Diamond Palace in San Francisco to Kessinger Jewelers in Redwood City. Herbert Mensor left Wolff's Jewelers in Concord and was replaced by Maurice Fourong who had previously been employed by Bennett's Jewelers in San Mateo. Robert Schenk went from Randolph Jewelers in San Mateo to Bennett's Jewelers in San Mateo.

R. C. Jones went from Paul's Jewelers on South 1st Street in

San Jose to their San Jose Fashion Plaza store. Samuel Ditello returned from Paul's San Jose Fashion Plaza store to their Westgate store, San Jose.

Beverly Gallegos, one of our apprentice watchmakers who finished her apprenticeship training at Milens Jewelers to become a journeyman watchmaker, is leaving Milens to get married and live in Arizona. All of the employees at Milens Jewelers are sorry to see her leave, however, wish her much happiness.

Otto Legrum, a member of this union for some 22 years, and a watchmaker employed in the shop of Granat Brothers, San Francisco, for as many years, is retiring from the trade as of February 28. Everyone is sorry to see Otto leave and all wish him the best of luck (the lucky guy!)

We are pleased to be able to report that Eugene Erlich, watchmaker employed at A. Hirsh & Son in San Jose, who we reported off ill several months ago, has returned to work.

Paul Contreras, a new member and former employer signatory to our contract, has replaced Glen Johnson at Steiner Jewelers in San Mateo as a watchmaker. Brother Johnson took a Withdrawal Card and is now located in Southern California.

It is with sadness that we close our "Family Report" to the members, with the announcement that Brother Albert Glesener, Proprietor Member of our union who was located in Oakland, passed away on Friday, February 14. His son Aime is also a Proprietor Member of our union. We wish to express our sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother.

LONGS DRUG STORES

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OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

AUTOMOTIVE MACHINISTS 1546

SPECIAL NOTICE

There will be a special order of business at the regular meeting on Tuesday, March 18, 1969 to consider a contribution to the educational fund of the Machinists Non-Partisan Political League.

The regular meetings of Lodge 1546 are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the hour of 8 p.m. at our building at 10260 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland.

There will be a special called order of business at the regular meeting of March 4, 1969, for the purpose of setting aside \$3,500 for our union picnic.

There will also be a special order of business of March 4, 1969, setting aside \$3,500 for our Veterans Party to present certificates and pins to our veteran members.

Fraternally,
LEVIN CHARLES,
Rec. Sec.

▼ ▼ ▼

CEMETERY WORKERS 322

Special meeting Thursday, March 6 at 8 p.m., Labor Temple, to discuss membership of working foreman, union affiliations and report on negotiations with possible vote on new contract.

Fraternally,
RAY NEWMAN,
Pres.

▼ ▼ ▼

BARBERS 134

Our regular March meeting will be held on Thursday, March 27, 1969 in the Labor Temple, 23rd and Valdez Streets, Oakland. After our business meeting, Platform Artist Alfred Ramirez will give us a demonstration in Hair Straightening, Conditioning and Style. Al is an excellent performer, so please try to attend. There is no substitute for knowledge.

All members should have their new dues books now, so please start using them by sending in March dues. Please do not mail in the old books. They are for your records. Use the Green one now. Thank you.

NOTICE

Brothers, every week I get calls on Credit Union Business. Local 134 is NOT associated with this Barbers Credit Union. Any mail that is addressed to Local 134 and contains Credit Union business WILL BE RETURNED TO THE SENDER. Union members who still belong to this Credit union please take note.

Fraternally,
JACK M. REED,
Sec.-Treas.

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IRON WORKERS 378

Our regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Our regular Membership Meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
RICHARD L. ZAMPA,
Fin. Sec. & Asst.
Bus. Agent

STEEL MACHINISTS 1304

Regular meeting Thursday, March 6, at 8 p.m. Executive Board meets 6:30 p.m. Please attend.

Fraternally,
DAVE ARCA,
Rec. Sec.

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AFSCME-EBMUD 444

The next executive board meeting will be held on March 6, 1969 starting promptly at 7:30 p.m. Contract negotiations must begin soon with EBMUD and it's important that all board members attend meetings.

The next membership meeting will be held on March 13, 1969 starting promptly at 7:30 p.m. All members are urged to attend and participate in current negotiations and the issues involved.

Fraternally,
CHARLES E. TEIXEIRA,
Sec.-Treas.

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UNITED STEELWORKERS 4468

Regular meetings held second Saturday of each month at 10 a.m. at Eagles Hall, 1228-36th Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
FRANK V. MCINTOSH,
Rec. Sec.

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SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The next regular meeting of the Oakland Unified School Employees Union, Local 257, will be held Saturday, March 8, 1969, at A.P.U.-M.E.C. Hall, 3256 East 14th Street, Oakland, near Fruitvale Avenue. The Bank of America lot across the street may be used for off-street parking.

The Executive Board will meet at 8 a.m. and the membership at 10:30 a.m.

Special business: salary proposals.

Fraternally,
HAROLD BENNER,
Exec. Sec.

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SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Members of the Tri-State Death Benefit Plan please notice that Death Benefit No. 635 is now due and payable. D. A. No. 635 is for Brother William Carmichael of Local 216 who died December 31, 1968.

Fraternally,
ROBERT M. COOPER,
Bus. Rep.

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BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

Regular meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut St., Berkeley.

Be a good member. Attend union meetings. You may win a door prize.

Fraternally,
NICK J. AFDAMO,
Rec. Sec.

STEAMFITTERS 342

Our next membership meeting to be held at the Labor Temple on March 6, 1969, will be a special called meeting for the purpose of electing Officers to fill the unexpired terms as indicated in your Sample Ballot. Also, the Resolution providing for a \$10 assessment if you fail to attend the monthly membership meeting will be voted upon. Please bring your dues book for voting purposes.

Fraternally,
JIM MARTIN,
Bus. Mgr.

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HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

This is to announce that the regular social of the last meeting night of the month will not be held, but the regular business meeting will be held as usual, Feb. 27.

Tentative plans for a social evening for carpenters and their wives are being made to hold a social event on the evening of Friday, March 1, the occasion being the presentation of pins to our past Officers. Watch your mail for more details.

We are deeply saddened by the passing of Former Recording Secretary Brother Tony Rice, February 13, 1969.

Hope to see more of you turn out for our meetings, you can make ours a better organization if you will attend and participate.

Fraternally,
L. D. (Larry) TWIST,
Rec. Sec.

▼ ▼ ▼

UNITED STEELWORKERS 1798

Regular Membership Meeting Friday, February 28, 1969, 8 p.m., Eagles Hall, 1228 36th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Fraternally,
EDWARD M. SOTO,
Rec. Sec.

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ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

The union dues were raised from \$8.50 to \$9.50 per month beginning January 1, 1969.

Carpenters Local 194 meets each first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. The meeting place is the Veterans Memorial Building, 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your local's meeting.

Fraternally,
S. M. GLADDEN,
Rec. Sec.

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PUBLIC EMPLOYEES 1675

Regular membership and Executive Board meetings of Alameda County units of Public Employees Union, Local 1695, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, are held as follows:

HAYWARD UNIFIED SCHOOLS
Meets at 10 a.m. on the fourth Saturday of each month in the maintenance yard of the school district, 24400 Amador Street.

E.B. REGIONAL PARKS
Meets at 8 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month at the Lake Temescal Club House.

OAKLAND RECREATION DEPT.
Meets at 10 a.m. on the fourth Saturday of each month at Brookfield Village.

ALAMEDA UNIFIED SCHOOLS
Meets at 1 p.m. on the second Saturday of each month in the Cafetorium of Encinal School.

FREMONT SCHOOLS
Meets at 2 p.m. on the fourth Saturday of each month at Blacow School.

SAN LEANDRO SCHOOLS
Meets at 10 a.m. on the third Saturday of each month at Woodrow Wilson School. The Examining Board of the unit meets the Thursday before each meeting at 7 p.m. at Bancroft Junior High School.

BERKELEY SCHOOLS
Meets at 10 a.m. on the second Saturday of each month at LeConte School, 2241 Russell Street, Berkeley. Executive Board meetings are held at LeConte School at 9:30 a.m. on the morning of the membership meetings.

Fraternally,
HENRY L. Clarke,
Bus. Mgr.



HUBERT HUMPHREY, honored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights as the "most consistent and eloquent champion" of its goals, joins in the applause for Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP and chairman of the Leadership Conference throughout its 20 years of existence. AFLCIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller, left, presented a distinguished service plaque to Wilkins on behalf of the conference's 115 affiliated national organizations.

CARPENTERS 36

The regular meetings of Carpenters Local 36 are held the first and third Thursdays of each month at 8460 Enterprise Way, Oakland, Calif., at 8:00 p.m.

The office hours of the Financial Secretary's office are 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Friday this office closes at 1 p.m.

Effective January 1, 1969, dues are \$9.50 per month or \$28.50 a quarter. Please pay dues promptly. You must have current month dues paid to be working.

Blood Bank assessment No. 12 for the amount of \$1.00 is now due and payable.

Fraternally,
CLAUDE W. DILLON,
Rec. Sec.

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CARPET & LINOLEUM 1290

The next regular meeting of Carpet, Linoleum and Soft Tile Workers Local 1290 will be held on Thursday, Feb. 27, 1969, 8 p.m. Hall "C," 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. Please attend.

National Conference Deaths are now due and payable through NC 324. Also, as per the amendment to the By-Laws, \$3.50 is due for Brother Pearl Reynolds who passed away February 5.

The Local Union will have a Business Representative in the field every weekend. There will be answering service available at 444-3181 ONLY.

Please either leave a number to call back or give the Answering Service all necessary information to check the job.

Fraternally,
ROBERT SEIDEL,
Rec. Sec.

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SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

Meeting date fourth Friday of each month. Regular meeting at 7 p.m. at the Cooks Hall, 1608 Webster Street, Oakland, Calif.

Fraternally,
VICTOR C. BRANDT,
Sec.-Bus. Rep.

▼ ▼ ▼

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward Calif.

Fraternally,
AL CHASMAR,
Sec.

▼ ▼ ▼

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall C, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
WRAY JACOBS,
Rec. Sec.

PLUMBERS & GAS FITTERS 444

The next regular meeting of Plumbers and Gas Fitters Local Union No. 444 will be held on Wednesday, February 26, 1969, in Hall M, on the third floor of the Labor Temple Building, at 8 p.m.

1. There will be the regular order of business (8-9 pm.)

2. A special order of business, beginning at 9 p.m. Mr. C. W. Sweeney from the Trust Fund, and Mr. Owen Cort, from the Kaiser Foundation Plan, will be present to discuss the Health & Welfare plan and new provisions that have been added.

Please make an earnest effort to attend your union meeting, it is a very important part of your union membership.

Fraternally,
GEORGE A. HESS,
Bus. Mgr. &
Fin. Sec.-Treas.

▼ ▼ ▼

AFSCME, U.C. LOCAL 371

Our next Regular Meeting will be held on March 8, 1969 in Room 155, Kroeber Hall. The Executive Board will meet at 12 noon. Brother Murphy, Chief Steward, will hold a Steward's Meeting in Room 120, Kroeber Hall preceeding Regular meeting. Would like to have all Stewards attend. Very important. Please be there.

Fraternally,
J. J. SANTORO,
Sec.-Treas.

▼ ▼ ▼

PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,
JOHN G. FERRO,
Sec.

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AUTO & SH'P PAINTERS 1176

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,
LESLIE K. MOORE,
Bus. Rep.

▼ ▼ ▼

Jobs for poor

The Labor Department has allocated nearly \$5,800,000 to add to an estimated capital outlay of nine private employers of \$38,700,000 as part of the Special Impact program to locate industry in slum neighborhoods. In Los Angeles, five employers will commit \$33,500,000 to launch new industries that will provide jobs for \$2,200 jobless poor.

Look for the union shop card, ask for a union clerk to serve you, and demand the union label!

I AM MOVING

Effective _____ I am moving to a new address

Name _____ Union No. _____

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County AFLCIO.

42nd Year, Number 50

February 28, 1969

JOHN M. ESHLEMAN, Editor
LEONARD MILLIMAN, Assistant to the Editor

1622 East Twelfth Street, Oakland, Calif.

Phone 261-3981

The switchblade story has some implications

Those mysterious switchblade knives which Governor Reagan says were used to intimidate a San Francisco State College dean into admitting 40 unqualified students might appear now to be unworthy of comment. Practically all those who were present when the frightening report allegedly was made—including the man Reagan says made it—say the story was news to them. The man the governor says was intimidated by a knife-wielding mob flatly denies it.

No one, not even the small band which supports the governor's story, claims to know the names of the alleged students who were allegedly forced on the college by the alleged threatening use of alleged switchblades.

The story, bluntly, simply has not gone over and even Reagan's most loyal supporters must wish he had not come out with it, exposing himself to widespread disbelief. Comment on it thus might be superfluous.

But we think that the incident illustrates something which is clearly a deep threat to education in our state. We think that one of the governor's objectives, as he sets himself up as the champion of law and order on the campus, is more and more control of education by politicians like himself.

You will recall, for instance, that in one prior controversy the governor demanded that the University of California regents take authority over teaching away from the professional educators of the Academic Senate. This despite the fact that with the educators controlling education, a UC education measures up to the best anywhere.

In his quest for control over education, the governor has capitalized on every real disorder on the campus. These have not been hard to find—some of his farther out campus opponents behave too often as if they wanted to discredit their cause and build up the governor's. And, of course, his pennypinching toward education and intransigent attitudinizing against protest have undoubtedly given the protestors more fuel for their protests.

The switchblade story thus indicates that the governor is no longer satisfied to talk of provable violence but now speaks of a violent incident of which no one except him and a tiny band of loyal supporters will vouch for.

Wrong remedy for inflation

It is distressing to read repeated allusions by a spokesman for the new national administration that more workers may face unemployment in order that prices may be brought back from their present inflationary record highs.

The inflation we have suffered for the last several years is a profit inflation. The Wall Street Journal is only one of several authorities for that assessment of the situation. Its disclosure—as a business newspaper—that profits push prices higher even before higher wages get into the hands of working people should be enough to prove the point conclusively.

Yet Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the President's Council of Economic Advisors says that "no one can honestly say that we can deal with this difficult problem (high prices) with no increase in unemployment."

Our policy must be full employment. Any rise in unemployment will cost far more than GOP planners could anticipate in benefits of lower prices. Those who have only recently begun to become self-sustaining through the previous administration's attack on poverty would be the first to feel the impact. The disadvantaged, the minorities, the poor would suffer hardest.

The answer, as the AFLCIO points out this week, is reducing the fat profit margins which are making prices higher and your paycheck worth less.

Job safety issue must be met

The people in Congress who listen to such big business voices as the United States Chamber of Commerce permitted vitally-needed industrial health and safety legislation to die at the last session.

The case for stricter standards and better enforcement of safety was amply proved by the cold statistics of death, injury and illness resulting from job hazards. But business spokesmen portrayed the issue of more federal action in safety the false issue of government interference.

The legislation which fell to this attack would have set up federal standards of job safety and given the federal government power to make sure they were enforced.

New Formula—Same Poison



MASSIVE WAVE OF BUSINESS MERGERS, CONGLOMERATES, CAUSES CONCERN

The greatest wave of business mergers in history is underway, including not only combines of companies in the same fields but a big upsurge of "conglomerates"—industrial empires including widely unrelated enterprises.

And, the AFLCIO warns, the merger and conglomerate trend has grave implications for the economy, the public, working people and their unions.

Economist Ray MacDonald discloses in the February edition of the American Federationist, the AFLCIO's monthly magazine, that the trend is heaviest in the making of the "corporate octopus" the conglomerate.

MERGERS UP

MacDonald points out that the number of mergers in mining and manufacturing zoomed from 219 in 1950 to 844 in 1960 to nearly 1,000 in 1966 and to about 2,300 in 1968.

But while this surge in the number of mergers is in itself a matter for concern, the author notes, the characteristics of present day mergers are cause for even greater apprehension.

Some of these characteristics, as the article brings them out, are:

- The merging of not only "big" with "small" but "big" with "big."
- The increasing involvement of banks and insurance companies in mergers.
- The "widespread emergence" of the conglomerates—mergers of firms in unrelated industries.

BIG INCREASE

The article cites Federal Trade Commission figures showing that where there were 101 mergers in 1966 involving an acquired company with assets exceeding \$10,000,000, there were 188 mergers in that category in 1968.

The FTC figures also show that in 1968, for the first time in history, a firm with assets of more than \$1,000,000,000 was acquired in a conglomerate merger.

Jones & Laughlin, the sixth-ranking steel producer, was the company and Ling-Temco-Vought took it over.

On the subject of financial institutions being involved in mer-

gers, MacDonald points to the acquisition of United Life Insurance Co. by Teledyne and of the Paul Revere Life Insurance Co. by Avco.

Major banks have increasingly become involved in stock ownership of companies, and interlocking relationships with them, through boards of directors," says MacDonald.

By 1967 this involvement had reached a stage where a small number of banks—just 49—held 5 per cent or more of the common stock in 147 of the 500 largest industrial corporations and had "interlocks" with 286 of them.

EARLY TYPES

Earlier business mergers, going back to the turn of the century, MacDonald recalls, were nearly always one of two types: horizontal, mergers among firms producing the same or very similar products; or vertical, involving the acquisition of a supplier or a customer firm.

These caused concern about the danger of monopolies. Anti-trust laws were enacted and strengthened at times to curb the danger. Government prosecutions under the laws have halted horizontal and vertical mergers where it was decided they would lessen competition.

The article, however, notes that these laws "have not been applied to conglomerate-type mergers," with the exception of a recent FTC announcement that it would challenge as illegal certain types of acquisitions of textile firms.

FTC figures show that between 1948 and 1967 there were 1,083 mergers in mining and manufacturing involving firms with assets of \$10,000,000 or more—and 734 of these were of the conglomerate variety.

Ling-Temco-Vought (LTV) is in airlines, computed technology, basic steel, aerospace, electronics, car rentals, meat packing, and sporting goods. It is the 16th largest employer in the country, with its workers represented by more than a dozen different unions.

One major problem of conglomerates as they effect unions, MacDonald writes, is that many of them refuse to break down their financial reports on a divisional basis.

This, he says, "muddies the waters of collective bargaining" since evaluation of a firm's finances has always had a high priority among the information needed by a union in negotiations.

The National Labor Relations Board has "long held" that a union is entitled to such information.

The lack of financial reporting, the article shows, is probably due to the way in which many conglomerates are formed. They combine separate earnings figures into one over-all figure as part of a manipulation to "pad paper growth." This boosts stock value and capital gains for stockholders.

HURT WORKERS

MacDonald also describes other ways in which conglomerates result in plant shutdowns and layoffs, increase union bargaining problems and have an impact on the prices of goods and services.

The concern over conglomerates, he states, also poses questions as to how these "concentrations of economic power" will affect competition.

So far the development of conglomerates is far outrunning knowledge about them. Members of Congress have attempted to throw a spotlight on the "super giants" in recent years. The FTC is expected to report soon on a study it is conducting on conglomerates.

In the meantime, he suggests the Securities Exchange Commission should require conglomerates to report in detail on the operations of their separate divisions in addition to reporting on the corporation as a whole.

WHAT WE WANT

"Labor wants the earth and the fullness thereof." — Samuel Gompers.

Rightwing takeover threat, violence at UC hit by council

Continued from page 1

is equally concerned at rumors of the possible removal of Chancellor Roger Heyns.

"We express confidence in his ability to resolve the issues through peaceful negotiations.

"We strongly support his retention as Chancellor."

AGAINST VIOLENCE

The other UC resolution approved by the executive committee at its regular meeting Friday was based on one submitted by Teaching Assistants 1570, in protest at the arrest of a number of its informational pickets who were demonstrating at Sather Gate against worsening of working conditions as a result of Reagan's state of emergency.

To the original text upholding the right of peaceful picketing at the University, the committee added:

"It should be understood that, in so doing the Central Labor Council not only does not condone but emphatically condemns the use of deliberate violence by students or police and further condemns acts of destruction or disruption as a tactic."

Local 1570 has since declared a strike, because its members feel themselves endangered by police violence, its president, Conn Hallinan told the Labor Council. Some members of the union have been beaten by police, he said.

Supporting Local 1570 picket lines are members of UC Clerical Employees 1695. Local 1570's request for strike sanction will be considered by the Labor Council executive committee today.

Heyns would not comment on

what he told the Labor Council executive committee but it was understood that he felt that left and rightwing extremes are playing into each others' hands in disorders over student and minority proposals.

He hopes to work out a settlement of the student strike by discussions with persons genuinely interested in effecting such educational improvements as black studies programs.

Glass strikers need cash aid, Labor Council told

The 450 members of Glass Bottle Blowers 155 who struck the Brockway Glass Company January 25, need financial help more than moral support, the Alameda County Central Labor Council was told this week.

Norman Heald, chairman of a committee set up by GBBA 2 to support the Local 155 strikers, wrote the Labor Council that other GBBA locals have contributed to the strike but more help is needed.

The strikers, who walked out at the Brockway Oakland plant charging repeated company violations of the contract won in last year's nationwide glass industry strike, are not getting strike benefits from the international union, Local 155 President Donald Koishor disclosed.

Strike support checks, made out to GBBA Local 155, may be sent to Koishor at 1054 Victoria Avenue, San Leandro.

Management has fired 21 officers, committeemen and stewards since the strike began, and is attempting to move trucks through the picket line, Koishor said.

Two pickets were arrested last Friday when they failed to clear the way for a scab-driven truck, but charges of assaulting a policeman and resisting arrest were dropped.

Talk to drivers on deficit, union aide tells A/C

AC Transit directors should get out and talk to the bus drivers and mechanics if they want to learn the facts about the district's \$4,300,000 deficit, says President Edward A. Cordeiro of the Amalgamated Transit 192.

Cordeiro presented a 14-count indictment last week to directors detailing management practices which he said were "contributing to the deficit."

He said management practices have led to "more riders riding and less money going into the fare box."

Contributing to the deficit, Cordeiro said were loose transfer rules, loss of fares because of passengers' refusal to pay, too fast schedules which caused "very high accident cost," \$250,000 yearly vandalism by youngsters, settlement of claims which should be fought in court, supervisors failing to support drivers in disputes, and costly operation of the double jointed experimental bus.

AC Transit General Manager Alan L. Bingham presented statistics to the board in an effort to disprove the union's contentions.

Cordeiro called Bingham's figures "a snow job." He suggested directors "get out and talk with our drivers and mechanics—the people who know what's going on. They have more and better figures than management has."

Teachers OK pact to end college strike

An agreement which could end the seven-week old strike of American Federation of Teachers 1352 at San Francisco State College was announced this week.

The settlement was the product of lengthy negotiations spearheaded by the San Francisco Labor Council.

End of the strike by the 360 union teachers was contingent on approval by the full State College Board of Trustees and return of "a peaceful and free academic atmosphere" on the campus.

APPROVE PACKAGE

Members of AFT 1352 voted last Thursday to accept the package which provides that pay of professors scheduled for nine units or more would not be docked for the strike period. It was

understood that no striker would lose pay.

The pact provides for grievance procedure, an appeals process limiting the final authority of the president of the college and a crucial back to work clause covering no reprisals for reinstatement.

The acceptance voted by the local was subject to further specifications of the grievance appeals process, which the union said has been worked out satisfactorily since that time.

OTHER PROVISIONS

In other facets the agreement would:

- Allow union and college officials to work out amnesty for teachers disciplined or arrested during the strike.

- Guarantee no reduction in

the number of teaching positions.

- Provide independent financing and staffing of the new Black Studies Department and School of Ethnic Studies after the current semester.

- Permit departments to reduce individual teaching loads from twelve to nine units a week without reduction of pay.

- Open personnel files to inspection by teachers.

Guarantee AFT 1352 the continuing right to represent union members before the Board of Trustees.

Signing the tentative agreement for the administration were Louis Heilborn, who headed the trustee negotiating team, and Frank Dollard, administrative assistant to acting college President S. I. Hayakawa.

GOP bill seeks to legalize delay on wage claims

A Republican measure in the State Senate would legalize the state labor commissioner's just-ended policy of sending union members' wage claims back to their unions, it was disclosed this week.

Governor Reagan's labor commissioner, William C. Hern, has agreed that his Division of Labor Law Enforcement again will process union members' claims for unpaid wages.

That agreement came after a 13-month court fight by the Alameda County Central Labor Council and the California State Council of Carpenters to force Hern to revert to the policies of previous labor commissioners.

The measure, Senate Bill 223 by GOP Senator Clark Bradley of San Jose, is similar to Bradley's SB 1272 which lost last year after two Senate floor fights.

Shortly after SB 1272's defeat, Hern set his new policy under which union members' pay claims were sent back to their unions for collection under grievance-arbitration provisions.

That, the labor suit charged, would mean long delays since unions have none of the investigatory or enforcement powers of the state.

And, the suit pointed out, it discriminated against unionists in favor of non-union members whose pay claims continued to be processed.

SB 223 would delete Section 229 of the Labor Code which permits the state to handle wage claims without regard to the existence of arbitration agreements and would prohibit the state from starting or maintaining a wage claim arising under collective bargaining agreements with grievance or arbitration clauses.

New delegates seated in Central Labor Council

New delegates to the Alameda County Central Labor Council seated this month include:

Bonnie Holeman, Office Employees 29; Bess L. Earp, Peralta Teachers 1603; Ted Hirshberg, Bookbinders 31-125; Carlos Ruiz, Furniture Workers 263; Kenneth Beasley, Retail Clerks 870; Andrew M. Occhipinti, Insurance Workers 30.

Doroteo Martinez, AFGE 1533; Louis Celaya and Bob Hipps, Office Employees 29; Bruce Benner, Public Employees 1675; and J. Eileen Gibbons, Butchers 120.

Shultz is No. 11

When Dr. George P. Shultz was sworn in as President Nixon's Secretary of Labor, he became only the 11th Secretary in the Labor Department's 55-year history.

Big L.A. laundry local quits expelled union, joins AFLCIO

A 6,000-member Los Angeles laundry workers local union got its charter from the AFLCIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union after dis-affiliating from an expelled international union and facing off the threat of a trusteeship suit.

Local 52 was given its charter at the dedication of its new building in ceremonies attended by International President Russell R. Crowell, also president of the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

The suit in Los Angeles federal court by the unaffiliated Laundry & Dry Cleaners had sought trusteeship and Local 52's assets. It was dropped after the local union's answer accused its former international of racism and corruption.

The unaffiliated union was expelled from the AFLCIO in 1957. Local 52 voted to disaffiliate last year.

Local President Harold E. Chandler hailed affiliation with the AFLCIO union as representing the wishes of a majority of the big local union.

The strength of the 13,600,000-member AFLCIO and the 500,000 member Los Angeles County Federation of Labor would be of immeasurable benefits to the local's members and their families, Chandler stressed.

"United strength in organizing spells economic progress for laundry workers and united strength in politics means political representation and protection of these gains," Chandler said.

Tony Rice, former officer of Hayward Carpenters, is dead

Anthony W. (Tony) Rice, former recording secretary of Hayward Carpenters 1622 and longtime active member, died last Friday, three weeks short of his 64th birthday.

Rice, who served five years as recording secretary until he declined to run for re-election last fall, suffered a massive stroke in his Hayward apartment and was in a coma for three weeks. He died in an ambulance while being transferred between hospitals.

A former West Virginia steelworker, he was initiated into Local 1622 in October, 1942 and worked for the next 12 years for the Bohannon Corporation in its extensive South County residential developments. For most of that time he was superintendent of maintenance.

He later worked for the Bechtel Corporation and other heavy construction firms as a journeyman and foreman.

He had served on the union Stewards Committee for four years until last fall and was a member of the Bylaws Committee in 1964 and again in 1966.

He had been a delegate to the

Alameda County Building Trades Council from 1963 until 1968 and had been a Local 1622 delegate to several conventions of the California State Council of Carpenters and the California Labor Federation.

His major interest outside the union was working in programs for teen-agers.

Services were held last Tuesday. His only Bay Area survivor is a niece, Wilma Loves, of Hayward. Also surviving are two brothers, Edward, of Monessen, Pa., and David, of Baltimore; and two sisters, Mary Stopp, of Sun City, Arizona, and Alberta Bertwell, of Steubenville, Ohio.

Oakland school issues to be luncheon subject

Problems facing Oakland schools and the need for higher revenues will be discussed by school board candidates at a Wednesday luncheon March 5 of the Alameda County Democratic Women's Study Club.

All interested persons were invited to attend the noon luncheon at Tom Lovely's Buffet, 336 Grand Ave., Oakland.

School board candidates who will talk are Seymour Rose, Charles Goady and Mrs. Electra Price.

Building wages up 6.6

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that average hourly wage scales for union building trades workers rose 6.6 per cent during the year ending July 1, 1968. The gain was the largest annual increase since 1947-48.

"Tell 'em you saw it in the East Bay Labor Journal!"

Don't buy Shell, Standard of Calif., says Labor Council

Continued from page 1

tive W. F. Anderson of OCAW 1-561 in Richmond told the Labor Council.

He urged that consumers not only refuse to purchase Standard of Cal and Shell gasoline and oil but boycott such non-automotive products as Standard's Ortho garden chemicals.

Jones, a member of OCAW 1-5, was injured on the picket line at the Phillips 66 Avon refinery. The Contra Costa County Central Labor Council plans a memorial autocade soon, traversing most of the county and winding up with a memorial service in Richmond.

Phillips 66, with operations in Contra Costa County, has settled for a 69½ cent two year package. Union Oil Company of California was the first to come to terms in the walkout.

Five hundred members of OCAW 1-589 have accepted a new agreement with Shell Development Company and were on the job again at the Emeryville research center.

Statewide negotiations with Shell were to start Wednesday of this week in Los Angeles.

No talks were scheduled with Standard of California, but bargaining with its subsidiary Chevron Chemical firm in Richmond began Tuesday.

Oakland airport jobs

The Labor Department has financed a program in Oakland which will train 270 jobless for highly skilled employment in the world's largest commercial aircraft maintenance hangar to be built at Oakland International Airport. The maintenance hangars will eventually generate an estimated 1,000 aircraft maintenance jobs.